The New-York Times.

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GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Official Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

ANOTHER SEVERE BATTLE

Hancock Attacked at Ream's Station.

Determined Assault Upon Our Lines.

Several Pieces of Artillery Captured.

THEIR FORCES FINALLY REPULSED

They Retire from the Field Leaving Their Dead and Wounded.

Their Losses Estimated at Ten Thousand.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1864—10:20 A. M.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix:

On Thursday, the 25th, Gen. Hancock, who was south of Ream's Station, was attacked several times during the day, but he repulsed the enemy at every assault. At 5:30 P. M. a combined attack was made on his centre and left, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground. The details are given in the following brief official reports of Gen. Grant, Gen. Meade and Gen. Hancock, just received:

SECOND ARMY CORPS, Aug. 26, 1864.

For Gen. Humphreys:

The attack about 5:30 P. M. was probably intended to be simultaneous, by Wilcox on my centre and Heth on my left. The enemy formed in the woods, placed their artillery in position, opened a heavy cannonade, lasting about fifteen minutes, and then assaulted Miles' force. He resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his line. Some of Gibbons' troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy only gained a slight foothold. They soon attempted my extreme left and drove Gibbons' division from his line. His men had been much wearied in rushing over to Gen. Miles and back during the repeated assaults. Gen. Gibbons succeeded in forming a strong line, and the enemy, who were pressing on with great enthusiasm, were severely checked by the dismounted cavalry under Gen. Gregg, which he handled handsomely. Miles regained most of his intrenchments, distinguishing himself. All he had to work with were such small parties as could be rallied and formed by his staff officers.

The fighting was continuous until dark, the enemy being held in check by artillery, dismounted cavalry and skirmishers.

At dark we withdrew for the reasons stated.

The Chief of Artillery, reports that he lost about two hundred and fifty horses.

The enemy made no advance up to a late hour last night, holding as far as could be seen, some of our captured guns with their skirmish line.

They must have suffered heavily.

My own loss, including cavalry, will perhaps not exceed twelve or fifteen hundred, though this is surmise, as the command is not yet organized.

Capt. Brownson, of my staff, was mortally wounded during the night.

Col. Walker, A. A. G., is missing.

This is acknowledged to have been one of the most determined and desperate fights of the war, resembling Spottsylvania in its character, though the number engaged gives less importance to it. A few more good troops would have given a victory of considerable importance.

I forward this forenoon prisoners from the field, from Wilcox's and Heth's divisions.

Maj. Angel, of my Staff, saw and conversed with two prisoners of Mahone's division, last night. I do not find them this morning. They said Mahone's division, with the exception of one brigade, was there.

(Signed,) W. S. HANCOCK, Major-General.

U. S. Grant, Lieut.-General.

The following is just received:

SECOND CORPS—12:30 P. M.—Aug. 26, 1864.

A safeguard that was left on the battle-field remained there after daylight this morning.

At that time the enemy had all disappeared, leaving their dead on the field unburied. This shows how severely they were punished, and doubtless hearing of the arrival of reinforcements they feared the results to-day if they remained.

[Signed,] G. G. MEADE, Major-Gen.

The following is just received:

SECOND ARMY CORPS, Aug. 26, 1864—1 P. M.

To Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

Since sending my last dispatch, I have conversed with the safeguard referred to. He did not leave the field until after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburgh. He says they abandoned not only their dead, but their wounded also. He conversed with an officer, who said their losses were greater than ever before during the war.

The safeguard says he was over the field, and it was covered with the enemy's dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle-fields, but never such a sight. Nearly all the enemy's, and all our wounded were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gen. Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field and bury our dead.

G. G. MEADE, Major-General.

U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General.

Our forces hold the Weldon road, and in a dispatch dated 3 P. M. yesterday, Gen. Grant says that their loss of this road seems to be a blow to the enemy he cannot stand. I think I do not overstate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks at 10,000 killed and wounded. We have lost heavily, but ours has been mostly in captured, when the enemy gained temporary advantages. The number of rebel prisoners taken on our side has not yet been reported.

Gen. Grant makes the following report of an unsuccessful attack by the enemy on Gen. Butler's picket line on Thursday:

"Yesterday (Thursday) morning the enemy drove in Butler's picket line. The picket guard soon rallied, however, drove the enemy back, and reëstablished their line. The result was one killed, sixteen wounded, and fourteen missing on our side. Two commanding officers and fifty-nine enlisted men were captured from the enemy. What their casualties were in killed and wounded we do not know."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War,

Details of Thursday's Action.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 27.

Passengers by the mailboat from City Point report that on Thursday a division of the Second Corps, in the vicinity of Ream's Station, on the Weldon Railroad, were attacked by a large force of rebels, supposed to be Gen. Hill's entire corps, and were compelled to fall back, which they did gradually, disputing, however, every inch of ground and fighting for most of the distance hand-to-hand.

At 4 o'clock the fight was still progressing, but our men had gained a secure position, and movements were being made calculated to put the enemy on the retrograde in turn.

It is reported that we lost three batteries, including Sleeper's celebrated Massachusett's battery, the Captain of which was wounded early in the day in the right arm, but who gallantly kept the field until the afternoon, when he became weak from the loss of blood.

About 3 o'clock on Thursday morning the rebels in front of Gen. Butler made a sortie, and captured twenty-five of our pickets and drove in others, but we immediately regained the ground and captured forty-five rebels, among them a Lieutenant and a private, who had, in a spirit of bravado, got into one of our rifle-pits, which they said they were going to hold "at all hazards." Our lines were soon reëstablished.

Later information of the fighting on Thursday, in which Gen. Hancock was engaged with the enemy at Ream's Station, is to the effect that, at about 4 o'clock, he was reinforced from the Fifth Corps, and the enemy, after making several desperate assaults upon our lines, was badly repulsed, and retreated, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands.

It is also reported that we recaptured the guns taken by the rebels earlier in the day.

The rebels lost terribly in the battle of Thursday—even more, it is estimated, than in their repulse on Sunday.

The above are reports by passengers who arrived in the mailboat.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 27.

It is stated, unofficially, that at the time the attack on Gen. Hancock he was engaged in the work of destruction on the Weldon Railroad, and his men being scattered in detachments along a considerable line, the rebels were able to do some damage before our forces could be consolidated.

The rebels made a capture of some guns, it is said, by the aid of their sharpshooters, concealed in a corn field, who shot the horses and men, and then made a rush upon the guns, dragging them within their skirmish lines, but it is doubtful if they got any off the field.

These batteries as reorganized consist of only four guns to the battery, and consequently if the rebels had succeeded in carrying off all the four batteries they are reported to have held at one time, it would have been but sixteen guns.

Gen. Barlow's division, of the Second Corps, is said to have lost considerably in prisoners at the time Gen. Hill made his first onset.

Terrible were the losses of the rebels. They were obliged to retreat, leaving us again in possession of the coveted Weldon Railroad.

Reports via Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 26.

The following information has been received here from City Point:

The enemy in very strong force attacked the Second Army Corps on the extreme left yesterday, and having far superior numbers, were almost upon the point of overpowering them, when the Fifth Corps came up, and the enemy were repulsed and driven from the field.

The loss on both sides was about equal.

We still maintain our lines as before, holding the Weldon Railroad in our grasp.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fight Between Rebels and Union Citizens at Greenboro', N. C.—Defeat of the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 26.

Reliable information has just been received here from Roanoke Island, under date of the 24th inst., that a rebel force commanded by Major Whitford and Capt. Keyoe, went to Greensborough, N. C., for conscripts for the rebel army, and that the Union citizens turned out in force to resist the conscription. A severe fight ensued, and the rebels were driven from Greensborough. Many of them were killed and wounded. Capt. Keyoe was killed and Major Whitford mortally wounded.

All is quiet along the lines of the Army of the Potomac.

A TREMDENDOUS STORM.

Destruction of Property.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 26.

We had a tremendous storm here yesterday. The rain fell in perfect torrents, accompanied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning. The storm was very severe in its effects.

The Indianapolis and Cincinnati train, which left here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was blown from the track when within thirteen miles of Lawrenceburgh, and the cars were tumbled down an embankment of twelve feet. None of the details of the disaster are known, but it is reported that from twenty to thirty persons were wounded. None are reported killed.

The train contained a number of delegates en route to the Chicago Convention, but it is stated that none of them were injured.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 26.

The storm raged here with great fury. Trees were uprooted, and the streets of the city flooded with water.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 26.

A heavy storm of wind and rain has prevailed here all day. Startling peals of thunder and most vivid lightning were its accompaniments.

The steeple of Rev. Dr. Dammert's church was injured, and several other buildings damaged.

A larger quantity of water has fallen than was ever known before to fall in a single day.

The train from Nashville was delayed an hour and a half, coming part of the way through with the water up to the car axles.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA

GEN. KILPATRICK'S RAID.

Fourteen Miles of the Macon Railroad Destroyed.

An Entire Circuit of Atlanta Accomplished.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 26.

The *Gazette*, of this city, has a dispatch from Atlanta which says:

Gen. Kilpatrick destroyed the Macon Railroad in several places, tearing up about 14 miles of it.

He also captured and burned a train of supplies belonging to the rebels en route to Atlanta.

On his return he met the rebels in strong force, and totally defeated them, capturing four stands of colors, six cannon, and 200 prisoners.

Afterward he met another force of rebels, who pressed him so heavily that he was obliged to abandon all but two of the guns and most of the prisoners.

We made an entire circuit of Atlanta, and reached Decatur with 100 men. We inflicted severe damage on the rebel communications.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Guerrillas Defeated at Shelbyville, Ky.

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 27.

One hundred and twenty-five guerrillas entered this place this morning and compelled a negro blacksmith to look after their horses. Shortly afterward they commenced breaking in the doors of the Courthouse, when the same number of Home Guards and a company of the Henry Rifles fired upon them, killing four, including the negro blacksmith, and wounding four. The guerrillas were then driven out of the town without any loss on our side.

A band of guerrillas were reported to be at Pleasureville and another at Bagdad on Tuesday and Wednesday, stealing horses.

The Rebel Gen. Wheeler to Invade Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Aug. 27.

The Nashville *Times* has the following:

Dispatches from a scouting party on the rebel Gen. Wheeler's flank, say they have learned that it is the intention of Gen. Wheeler to invade Kentucky.

FORREST'S RAID ON MEMPHIS.

More Incidents—How Gen. Washburne Escaped—The Rebels Fired Upon by Women.

From the Memphis Bulletin.

Fred. K. Holman, citizen, with two soldiers, whose names we did not learn, executed a bold feat. They were standing on Beal-street armed, when six rebels dashed up. They were ordered to halt and surrender. The rebels fired with no effect. Holman and his companions, who had not fired, leveled their muskets and again ordered them to surrender, which they did. They had no opportunity to reload. They were disarmed and handed over to an officer. Their guns were given to negroes. One of the Eighth Iowa encountered a rebel in front of the post-office and ordered him to halt. The rebel fired and wounding him in the leg, the guard then fired, shooting him dead on the spot, the ball entering his neck. He was recognized as John Stokes, formerly of this city, from which place he enlisted several years ago into the rebel service. He had a mother and sister, who had both remained here. A rebel soldier named Charles Rivers, of Jackson, Tenn., was fatally wounded in the breast on Beal-street, and was removed to the house of Mrs. Tuft. An unknown man, in citizen's dress, was shot dead by the rebels on the same street. It is said that a rebel Colonel and fifty prisoners have been captured since morning, and taken to Fort Pickering.

G. W. Clutts, Chas. H. Hicks and J. J. Penn, of the Sixteenth Tennessee, and W. C. Roberts, of the Twenty-first Tennessee, are in Irving Block House, captured by private Samuel B. Clark, of the Eighth Iowa.

The Soldiers' Home, on Baltimore-street, was entered, and a number of the inmates captured.

A preacher of the African congregation was shot at the corner of Second and Beal streets. A number of negroes were shot in different parts of the city.

Michael Listam, a brave member of the fire department, who was two years ago captured while an overseer at Union Depot, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and taken to Hatchie Bottom, where he was robbed of $400, hearing the firing this morning, and learning that the rebels had entered Memphis, sallied out to fight them. Coming across one who had been slightly wounded in one arm by a shot from the Irving Block Guards, he was about to shoot him, when the rebel surrendered. A squad of rebels were fighting at Irving Block at the time, but Listam managed to convey his prisoner from the other side of Court-square to No. 1 Engine House, where the rebel was kept until his comrades retreated, when he was taken to Irving Block and handed over to the authorities for safe keeping.

There were a number of instances of women firing from windows on the rebel invaders, and this seemed to be exceedingly unpleasant to them. They expected men to fire on them, but not women.

Mr. P. G. Ware sallied out as soon as the alarm was given, fired a shotgun at the retreating rebels, and then procuring another gun, pursued them some distance. When the rebels surrounded the block in which Gen. Washburne resides, they searched all the houses, and captured all the men whom they found. They were so unwilling to give up the search for Gen. Washburne, that after hunting through every room in his building, they went upon the roof to see if he might not be there. In one house they found Capt. Hintersfield, of Company B, Third Regiment E. M. Div. They asked his wife if there was any damned Yankees there. They told Capt. Hintersfield to come along as a prisoner. He asked permission to put on his boots, and to entertain his guests he produced a bottle of whisky. They liked it, and he went into the next room to look for his boots, but forgot to return, and when they went to look for him he was not to be found. They found E. Lowenstine, a wealthy Israelite, who keeps a store under Odd Fellows', at his residence and ordered him to accompany them. He thought it was the militia, and responded, "Shentlemens, shentlemens, I no soldier; I got exemption." But, unfortunately, this plea did not avail, and he had to go along.

Of the guards at Gen. Washburne's residence, ten were captured, but one, after firing at the rebels, effected his escape. Among the meanest acts of the invaders was the robbing of newsboys whom they met of all bulletins in their possession.

Five rebels were captured on Beal-street, near the market. Gen. Forrest was at one time observed conversing with some ladies at a house on the Hernando road.

It is impossible to form correct estimates of the number of citizens, soldiers and negroes killed and wounded. Estimates vary from thirty to fifty. We learn from a rebel prisoner that Cols. Maburn's and Holmes' brigades were at Oxford, holding Gen. Smith. He also states that their horses are poor and ill-fed. About two hundred artillery shots were fired in the neighborhood of the State Female College, where a brisk fight occurred. The college was struck several times. Two companies of Federals were in it. Five rebels, shot through the head, were left dead in front of it; also a hack-driver of this city, with a pass dated Saturday. It is supposed that by misrepresentations he obtained it, and went through the lines yesterday as a guard.

The Hernando road and the camp ground of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois are strewn with dead rebel horses. A Union soldier was captured and disarmed by a rebel on the Hernando road, and compelled to mount behind him. He had a pistol in his pocket, however, which the rebel missed. Drawing it, he stuck the muzzle in the rebel's face and ordered him to drive as he told him. The rebel complied, and is now a prisoner at Fort Columbus.

John McDonald, Colonel commanding militia, was captured at the Gayoso House and carried out on the retreat, but finally escaped minus his hat, coat, money, jewelry, &c.

Negroes were running in every direction, begging for arms.

The militia turned out in large force, and did good execution.

Mr. Sam. Pease was robbed of a considerable amount in money and jewelry. Mr. Snowden, residing at the corner of Vance and De Soto streets, was badly wounded while looking from a window.

Coming through our lines the rebels captured two guns and a number of men of the Seventh Wisconsin Battery, together with a few hundred day men, but were obliged to leave the guns in their retreat.

By 9 o'clock the scare had entirely subsided and the rebel raid was regarded as a good joke and a poor speculation on the part of the bugbear Forrest.

Rebel prisoners vary greatly in their estimation of the number of rebel raiders. Some say the invading force was composed of Neely and Bell's brigades and another battalion. Others say there were two, three or four brigades. They numbered from 1,500 to 2,000 men, all cavalry. Some of the pickets made a stubborn resistance, and the alarm was given to the Seventh Wisconsin and Sixth Iowa.

The rebels did not stop to fight, but dashed into the city. Col Starr, of the Sixth Iowa, reached Gen. Washburne's residence a few minutes before the rebels arrived. He informed the General that the rebels had forced their passage by the guards, and he should save himself.

Gen. Washburne looked out of his bedroom window as the column of rebels dashed up the street toward his headquarters. Next he passed out the back way and went round toward his headquarters, to see what was going on, and to take measures for concentrating forces at some point. As he stood in Union-street, a short distance above his headquarters, the second rebel column was seen dashing down Geveon-street, toward him. He started to get away. The rebels called to him to stop, but he did not do it. They then fired a number of shots at him, but as he had no shoulder-straps on, or other insignia of rank, they did not recognize him. He, without receiving further interruption or the slightest injury made his way to the fort. The rebels doubtless supposed he was some private soldier, and hoped to capture bigger game. They did not find Gen. Washburne at his headquarters, but they captured Lieut. Kinzie, a member of his staff, and also several clerks. They proceeded to Gen. Washburne's residence, but he was not there. They barbarously fired on the patients in the hospital, shot several sick soldiers whom they took prisoners, and made a demonstration on Irving Block, but met stubborn resistance and left.

Squads made demonstrations on other points, but accomplished very little, and after about an hour's stay, retired from the city on the double quick, by Hernando road, pursued by Gen. Dustan, and such Federal cavalry as could be immediately procured. They took with them about 150 prisoners, mostly 100-day men, and perhaps 100 horses.

Gen. Washburne lost a couple of fine horses. The rebels were not able to carry off any other plunder. The Eighth Iowa boys fired on them whenever they made their appearance about the streets. Quite a number of rebels were killed or captured.

They marched to Court-square, which could be defended against any force of cavalry that could be brought against them; but finding they had not a sufficiency of ammunition, Gen. Dustan marched to the armory of the Second Regiment, where Col. Bell, of the Eighth Iowa, had drawn on two companies of his men. Gen. Dustan's company was merged with these.

Gen. Buckland, who had been awakened by a colored man, promptly turned out to confront the rebs., and then led one hundred of his soldiers, thus drawn out, through Third-street, while Gen. Dustan, with eighty men, passed through Fourth-street, his object being to get the rebels between two fires; but they got out by De Soto-street, and were pursued to the picket lines, where they were turned over to Col. Bell, to whose command most of them belonged.

Maj. W. R. Lackland, Chief of Pickets, started at an early hour for headquarters and the camp of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Regiment, on the Hernando-road. He had gone a half or three-quarters of a mile on the Hernando road, when he was informed by citizens that the enemy was just ahead. On going further, he met one of our men, who informed him that our cavalry were a little way before him. Putting spurs to his horse, he rode forward and soon overtook and rode into the line, which he then discovered was not our men, but the rebels in retreat. They had a number of prisoners, mostly blacks, whom they were hurrying forward. The rebels were in considerable disorder. The negro prisoners were mainly from the Sixty-first Negro Regiment.

Major Lackland, when he discovered his mistake, said nothing, but spurred his horse right through the rebel lines. He had gone but a short distance, when a rebel officer made a pass at him with sabre, which fortunately missed him, but inflicted a cut four inches long on the neck of his horse. The Major kept on trying to force his way through, and the line became greatly disordered at that place. Many of the rebels called to him to surrender, but he kept on from right to left, and not one of the rebels had presence of mind to seize the bridle of his horse, or to shoot at him. When he got through the lines, he put spurs to his horse, pursued by seven rebels. Three soon held up, but four kept on for about 450 yards. He had to leap a deep ditch. This somewhat checked the rebels, but they kept on until a volley from seven or eight Federal infantry on the hill made them hold up. Just at this point, the body of a rebel Captain (Lundy) was subsequently found, and the inference is that he was killed by the volley that gave relief to Major Lackland.

When the rebels came toward our pickets they seemed to have a body of picked men in front, and were not perceived until within three or four hundred yards of our pickets, who had only time to fire twice before the rebels were upon them. There were three or four hundred who rode straight forward; others turned into the camp of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois, and began firing promiscuously. Our men returned the fire, and fell back to form, which they did promptly. They then took a good position, and soon drove the rebels from the camp into the wood; part of the regiment then taking a defensible position, held it, and the rebels made three desperate charges, coming within four feet of our men, but were driven back in disorder.

Eleven of the rebels were found after a while at the place. Many of the rebels were wounded. The loss of a portion of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh in these desperate contests there was seven killed and several wounded, all of them slightly. Nothing could be more determined than the conduct of the members of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, who participated in the fighting yesterday.

Capture of the Blockade Runner Lillian.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 27.

An officer of the United States transport *Massachusetts*, arrived here to-day, reports that the blockade-runner *Lillian*, for Nassau, N. P., was captured on the 25th inst. off Wilmington, by the gunboats *Gettysburgh* and *Keystone State* and transport *Massachusetts*. Several shots were fired at her before she surrendered, one of which took effect two feet below the water line, producing a bad leak, and another cutting off a man's hand. The leak was stopped, and the prize taken into Beaufort, N. C. She will be sent to Boston. Her cargo consisted of 721 bales cotton, 50 of which were thrown overboard. The *Lillian* is an iron vessel, and very fast. Her Commander is said to be Capt. Maffitt, formerly of the pirate *Florida*.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 26.

The Christian Commission Fair now in progress in this city is a great success and will realize a large sum of money.

The opposition steamer *Africa* arrived last evening from Panama.

Recent rains have raised the rivers in the interior eighteen inches.

Subscriptions to the "seven-thirty loan" are coming in freely. They were opened yesterday. The loan is sought after by many for investment, who offer greenbacks at forty cents on the dollar.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Broad Gauge.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 27.

The first through train from New-York to St. Louis, by the broad gauge, over the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, reached its destination in forty-four hours.

(Signed,) JAS. McHENRY.

Disaster to the Schooner Minnesota.

HOLMES' HOLE, Mass., Friday, Aug. 26.

The schooner *Minnesota*, of Great Egg Harbor, from Philadelphia for Medford, with a cargo of coal, went ashore last night in the fog on Pregue, Robinson's Hole. She is full of water and will probably go to pieces. The agent for the underwriters has gone to the wreck with lighters.

From Mexico.

By the arrival at this port of the bark *Albertina*, Capt. Olmstead, from Vera Cruz, we have dates to the 10th inst.

All the ports from Campeechy to Vera Cruz, and from thence to Matamoras are open, the French blockade having been raised since 7th ult.

Massachusetts Republican Convention.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 27.

The Republican State Convention meets at Worcester Sept. 15, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

Large Gathering of Delegates and Spectators.

THE CONTEST FOR THE NOMINATION.

McClellan and Seymour the Principal Candidates.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 27.

The entire delegation to the Democratic Convention are in the city to-night. The attendance of outsiders is not very large, and though very respectable in point of numbers, the discussions to-day have been very animated. The only point made is McClellan or anti-McClellan. I think it safe to say that McClellan will be nominated. No one is strongly urged for Vice-President. The platform will be enough peace to satisfy the peace men, and not enough so as to make the War Democrats bolt, at least not openly. Dean Richmond goes for McClellan. It is possible that Gov. Seymour may move in convention to nominate McClellan by acclamation.

LEO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 27.

The crowd attracted to the National Democratic Convention is already great, and will be swelled to immense proportions if one-half of the numbers reported to be on their way here, come in.

Although the hotel accommodations of this city are extensive, it has been found necessary to resort to the principal residences here for the accommodation of the numberless parties arriving.

As late as last night numbers of persons were turned away from private houses and the hotels, because there was no place left in which to put them.

The outside delegations have made arrangements to camp out.

All the regular delegates to the Democratic Convention are now in, and the canvass on the Presidential candidate grows lively.

But two names are prominently mentioned, and these are Gen. McClellan and Horatio Seymour.

The latter, however, says that he is not and will not be a candidate. His name is being used by a gentleman of prominence of his own and several Western States, and by Fernando Wood, who is reported to say that Gov. Seymour will be more acceptable to those he represents than Gen. McClellan.

This nevertheless is denied by delegates from both the Eastern and Western States, who claim to be consistent and earnest peace men.

Gen. McClellan appears to have a large majority of the delegates in the West as well as in the East.

The friends of Gen. McClellan expect his nomination as early as the first or second formal ballot.

The Ohio delegation is reported to be about equally divided in its choice.

The disagreement between the contesting Kentucky delegation has not been adjusted, and will probably go to the convention for a decision.

The New-York delegation held their first meeting for consultation this afternoon. Gen. McClellan undoubtedly has a reliable majority among them.

The Constitutional-Union men are now organizing their Mass Convention.

The object of this convention seems to be to recommend, rather than to nominate, Gen. McClellan to the Democratic Convention.

New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota, with two or three of the New-England States, are claimed as certain for McClellan. Some of these States, however, do not vote as a unit.

Gathering of the Clans at Chicago.

From the Chicago Times, Aug. 25.

The approaching Democratic Convention promises to be the largest and most enthusiastic gathering ever held upon American soil. Citizens everywhere feel that the fate of the Union and the existence of civil liberty will be largely influenced by the result of its deliberations, and are manifesting an interest regarding it which could not be invoked by a gathering of secondary importance. Throughout the whole Northwest—particularly in Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin—the people are coming to Chicago by thousands, not so much to gratify a mere curiosity, as to be present at a convention which is to deliberate relative to their own lives and prosperity, and to protect what they regard as the last hope of the nation. From Ohio, Missouri and Iowa the attendance will also be large, and even from States more remote the delegates and friends present can be counted by many hundreds. From Illinois, Indiana, and portions of Wisconsin, thousands of the sturdy yeomanry of the country, the honest farmers, the bone and sinew, the very life of the nation, are coming in wagons, and will arrive and camp near the city during the latter portion of the week. They are bringing with them their provisions and bedding, and will be perfectly independent of railroads and landlords, and in a condition to draw the greatest amount of pleasure and information, and, at the same time, contribute as much as others in making the convention the occasion of a demonstration of Democratic power and earnestness which will strike terror to the hearts of our enemies. The railroads have already commenced bringing the tens of thousands dependent upon them for the means of transportation. Every train arriving yesterday and last night, brought hundreds proposing to remain until after the convention. As an instance, it may be mentioned that the train which left La Crosse on Tuesday evening, and was brought to Chicago last evening, consisted of ten passenger coaches loaded with democrats, from Minnesota and the extreme western portion of Wisconsin. It made the train on the Northwestern Railroad so heavy and long, that an additional locomotive was required to draw the train to Chicago.

Buffalo will send a large number, and also Cleveland, who come by steamers, which will remain over until after the convention, boarding their passengers in the meantime. This has been determined upon because of the illiberality of several of the railroads which refuse to make reduced charges that the thousands along their lines and beyond them may visit the convention.

Delegates will be present from Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee.

Beside the railroad, there will be a line of steamers between Milwaukee and Chicago during the convention. Milwaukee sends one thousand men, one-third of whom voted for Lincoln, beside those who will attend without reporting to the Democratic clubs. The whole of Uhlich's Block has been hired by the Milwaukee delegates for sleeping apartments, and arrangements made at the Revere for meals.

The citizens of Fort Wayne design attending *en masse*, and many citizens of that place have secured rooms in every hotel in the city. A delegation was in the city yesterday and endeavored to charter the Briggs House, which can accommodate one thousand guests. They offered to pay the money in advance, and designed it simply for the accommodation of citizens of that place. Engagements already entered into prevented the consummation of the engagement.

Many delegations design bringing blankets and shawls with them. There will be no scarcity of rooms and halls for sleeping purposes, but there may be for bedding, and those who have engaged rooms will do well to bring a blanket or shawl, and thus secure a place to sleep beyond the reach of any contingency. There will be no scarcity of food. There are thousands of restaurants in the city, every block almost has them, and meals can be procured at a reasonable price at any hour, and almost in any locality.

The hotels are making every preparation in the shape of cots and extra beds, for at least two or three times the usual number of guests. The private boarding-houses throughout the city—and they are numbered by thousands—are prepared to accommodate an extra number of guests. Thousands of private citizens, Democrats and Republicans, are making preparations to entertain a few persons each in their own homes, and preserve the credit of the city for hospitality. With such extensive preparations and conveniences, all who come can and will be accommodated.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

A grand ratification meeting will be held upon the evening of the nominations, under the auspices of the Democratic Invincible Club of Chicago. There will be a grand procession and a magnificent display of fireworks, and the citizens will be called upon to illuminate their houses. The most distinguished Democrats of the nation will address the people, and open the campaign in the democratic city of the West.

MUSIC.

The best bands of the city have been secured by the Invincible Club and the National Committee, and will be present at the opening and adjournment of the Convention, and also at the intervals. At evening they will play upon the balconies of the principal hotels.

HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters of the National Committee of Arrangements will be at the Sherman House.

The Treasurer and Secretary of the McClellan Union Central Executive Committee of New-York have secured a whole house near the amphitheatre for headquarters.

The fine hall of the Democratic Invincible Club, corner of Clark and Monroe streets, has been set apart as the headquarters of Illinoisans.

The headquarters of the Illinois, New-York, Ohio, Vermont and Nebraska delegations will be at the Sherman House.

The headquarters of the Pennsylvania, Indiana, Kentucky, New-Jersey, Michigan, and Iowa delegations will be at the Tremont House.

The Minnesota, Maine and Massachusetts delegations have secured headquarters at the Briggs House.

The Wisconsin delegation have fixed their headquarters at the Revere House.

The headquarters of many of the delegations are not yet known.

WHERE DISTINGUISHED MEN STOP.

Hon. Ben. Wood, of New-York City, who has already arrived, is stopping at the Sherman, where Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, Hon. Horatio Seymour, Hon. Dean Richmond, and Hon. August Belmont have secured rooms. Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, is guest at the Sherman.

Hon. James Guthrie, Hon. Hamilton Pope and Ex-Gov. Robinson, of Kentucky; Hon. Wm. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. A. McDougall, of California; Hon. George Hodges, of Massachusetts; Hon. A. P. Edgerton and Hon. J. E. McDonald, of Indiana; Ex-Gov. Barry, of Michigan; Hon. John McKeon, of New-York; Hon. Samuel Medary, of Ohio; Hon. A. A. King, Gen. R. C. Vaughn and Col. Bogy, of Missouri, have secured rooms at the Tremont.

Hon. D. O. Finch, of Iowa; Ex-Gov. Dana, and Hon. G. A. Baldwin, and Hon. G. A. Boynton and Col. Joseph Chase, of Maine; Hon. R. J. Webster, of Concord, N. H.; Hon. W. H. Greene and Hon. W. A. Hacker, of Cairo; Hon. O. B. Ficklin, of Charleston; Hon. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, and large delegations from Pennsylvania, Cincinnati, Boston, Mass., Princeton, Ill., and other parts, have secured rooms at the Briggs.

Apartments are reserved at the Richmond for Hon. J. Glancey Jones, of Pennsylvania; Hon. James W. Singleton, of Illinois; Hon. A. F. Bell, of Michigan, and others.

Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, is the guest of Alvah Buckingham, Esq., No. 316 Michigan-avenue.

Hon. George W. Judd, of Springfield, is the guest of Dr. N. S. Davis, No. 23 Washington-street.

The following persons have already arrived, among others, and have secured apartments at the hotels indicated:

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio; Hon. Fernando Wood, of New-York; Hon. Geo. W. Cass, Hon. Asa Packer, Hon. J. P. Barr, Hon. J. H. Dawson, of Penn.; Judge Ranney, D. P. Rhodes, Esq., J. E. Casey, Esq., of Ohio; C. Withrow, Esq., of California; E. C. Murray, Esq., of Missouri; Hon. J. W. Singleton, of Quincy; M. W. Carr, Esq., of Cincinnati; Hon. H. M. Rice, Hon. Geo. L. Becker, Judge R. R. Nelson, of Minnesota; Hon. Benj. Wood, Hon. Geo. M. Curtiss, Hon. John Cochrane, O. A. Bill, Esq., L. F. Cozzens, Esq., of New-York City; Hon. John Shafer, of Albany; Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Quincy; E. F. Bingham, Esq., J. G. Thompson, Esq., of Ohio; Hon. D. C. Grove, of New-York.

The New-York delegation came from Buffalo by steamer to Detroit, and will arrive to-day.

Among the representatives of the press already registered is E. Longley, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, at the Tremont, and H. Calkins, and two assistants, of the New-York *Herald*, and M. Bates, of the Old Colony *Sentinel*, at the Briggs.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

Twenty-two More Fishing Vessels Burned.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, Aug. 26.

The steamer *Princess of Wales*, from Charlottetown, arrived at Shediac this afternoon. She reports that the pirate *Tallahassee* burned twenty-two American fishing vessels off North Cape, Prince Edward's Island, yesterday.

THE REPORT PROBABLY FALSE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Aug. 27.

There is no confirmation of the reported destruction of twenty-two fishing vessels by the *Tallahassee*.

The report cannot be traced beyond Shediac, and is supposed to be a hoax.

Movements of Gen. Butler, etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 26.

Maj.-Gen. Butler passed through here last night from Bermuda Hundred *en route* for Washington.

The steamer *Verona* has arrived here from New-York with 800 convalescent soldiers.

Report of Fire-Marshal Baker.

The semi-annual report of Fire-Marshal Baker, just published, contains, in a carefully-compiled form, a large amount of valuable information. From the report it appears that during the past six months there were 195 fires in the City, being twenty-five more than occurred during the corresponding period of last year.

The losses were exceedingly heavy, amounting to $2,512,696 alleged loss. The insurances amounted to $5,203,280, and $1,788,967 were paid by the underwriters.

Of the causes of fire, 17 were from children playing with matches; 14 from candles and lamps; 22 from chimney flues; 16 from stoves and stove pipes, and 12 from gas and gaslights, while there were 22 false alarms.

There were 62 deaths by fire during the six months, 24 women, 22 girls, 12 boys and 4 men.

The report gives the following monthly statement of fires, insurances and losses:

Month.	No. of Fires.	Alleged Loss.	Ins.	Am't Paid.
1863.				
December	39	$731,154	$818,675	$306,444
1864.				
January	42	1,141,692	2,854,150	[illegible]
February	33	313,821	460,530	[illegible]
March	27	103,155	378,800	[illegible]
April	33	195,946	548,075	[illegible]
May	21	26,928	143,050	[illegible]
Total	195	$2,512,696	$5,203,280	[illegible]

The principal losses were by fires arising from grates, sparks from stove-pipes, furnaces, registers and chimney-flues.

During the six months, ninety incendiary fires, or attempts to set on fire, occurred. Of these, thirty-three were in stables, and the greater number of the balance in unoccupied buildings. Speaking of incendiary fires, Mr. Baker says: "The small number of fires that occur among the heavy mercantile establishments, where, as a general thing, private watchmen are employed, is worthy of notice."

Thirteen persons were arrested on charges of arson or suspicion thereof during the half year. Of these four were discharged, seven were held to bail, and two were indicted by the Grand Jury.

Mayor Gunther's Daughter Rescued from Drowning.

On Friday last, Mayor Gunther and family, with a few friends, enjoyed themselves in a yachting excursion in the lower bay, on board the sloop *Richmond*. When off Sandy Hook, the Mayor's youngest child, Amelia Augusta Gunther, fell overboard. The master of the sloop, Capt. J. Munson, immediately sprang after her, and, after considerable exertion, and no small risk, succeeded in rescuing her, bringing her in safety to the deck of the sloop, and restoring her to the arms of her parents. Mayor Gunther, appreciating the noble action of the Captain, presented him with a check for $1,000. Mr. Peter Lynch, who was on board the sloop as an invited guest, presented him with a check for $250. It is pleasant to be able to record such deeds, and equally pleasant to know they were understood and appreciated.

A Whale at Barnum's.—Barnum has added a whale to his other novelties. It is in good health, conducts itself becomingly and to the intense interest of all visiting the Museum.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Recent Operations Before Atlanta.

THE REBEL SITUATION AT MOBILE.

More Peace Talk from the Richmond Papers.

Interesting Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The Richmond papers to Aug. 22, the receipt of which we have already acknowledged, furnish us the following interesting extracts in addition to those already published:

ATLANTA.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS TO AUG. 5.

The Atlanta correspondent of the Columbia *Carolinian*, "Personne," gives the following intelligible summary of the operations near there for the ten days preceding the 5th inst.:

"I will pass over the raids of Stoneman and McCook, both of which have, fortunately, come to grief, with their commands broken up and scattered, and their principal leader safely housed within the hospitable gates of Camp Oglethorpe, where I saw him a few days since, looking the personation of abject misery and despair. He was formerly Gen. Hood's Captain in the Second United States Cavalry, and afterward served upon the staff of Gen. Hood in California, and was quite a favorite with the officers of the old army.

The damage done to the Macon and Western road was insignificant, and was speedily repaired, and once more we are in communication with the outer world, *from which we have been for a time cut off. That to the West Point and Montgomery road was far greater, Rosseau having done his work well; but the repairs are being speedily pushed forward, and it is said the trains will be running as usual within the next two days. On the Georgia road no steps have been taken to repair the immense damage done us; that road is still liable to be cut at any time.* So much for the railroads.

The situation is continually changing, but it is evidently the design of the enemy to mass his forces upon our lines to the northwest of the city, and gradually approach our ranks by parallels, after the manner of Grant in his operations in front of Petersburgh, and then by mining to gain possession of our works. I learn from an officer of the engineer regiment *that they are now engaged in trying to undermine the salient on Marietta-street*, and if this is true, we may shortly expect a repetition of the affair at Petersburgh.

The enemy for the past week have been withdrawing their forces from our right and pushing around to the left—their left now resting on the Houston-street road, with their pickets on the Georgia Railroad, and their right at a point about a mile west of the Green's Ferry, or Sandtown road, Logan's—who takes McPherson's place—headquarters being at the Balf House, distant about six miles from the city.

Yesterday afternoon an attack was made upon the line of works held by Cleburne's and Bate's skirmishers by a heavy force of the enemy. The action lasted about one hour, and raged quite fiercely. A small portion of the line was carried by the enemy, although the main body was repulsed, but our forces were speedily reinforced, the enemy driven from the works with considerable loss, and our lines reestablished as before; heavy skirmishing and cannonading continued until about 10 o'clock last night, when a determined assault was made upon our skirmish lines, extending from the centre to the extreme left. It was at first supposed that the long-expected attack had come, and our men sprang to the works with alacrity; but the skirmishers, who had been heavily reinforced in anticipation of the attack, were fully equal to the emergency, and drove them back in confusion and disorder, and thus prevented them from advancing their works.

Our loss among general officers lately has been quite large, and among them are Gen. Ector, who lost a leg; Gen. Strahl, slightly wounded in the foot; Lieut.-Gen. Stewart, in the head, and Maj.-Gen. Loring, slightly in the breast. All of these have been compelled to go to the rear, which leaves a number of vacancies, which have been partially filled as follows: Maj.-Gen. Cheatham being in command of Stewart's corps, and Maj.-Gen. Patton Anderson, lately in command in Florida, of Hindman's division, he being still absent on account of injuries received by a fall from his horse.

The City of Atlanta reminds one very much of Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, although many families have been compelled to remain here despite the danger from missiles which the enemy continue to hurl into the heart of the city, and the horrid results of this barbarous practice of the Federal commander. Several ladies and children have been killed; and night before last, a shell entered the house of Mr. J. H. Hanner, Superintendent of the Gas Company, and entering the bed where he and a bright little daughter were lying asleep, exploded, mangling them horribly and producing instant death.

The Memphis *Appeal* and the Southern Express Company are the only public institutions that have so far braved the storm of shot and shell, and remained at their posts. The *Appeal* is daily issued in the shape of an extra from the old office, notwithstanding the building has twice been struck by the Yankee missiles; and the Express Company continues to ship and receive freight as before.

The indications are that many days will yet elapse before a general engagement comes off, as I stated before, the enemy having resorted to the slow and tortuous method of digging us out. The air is close and sultry, and yet the enemy brave up bravely under the burning sun of August; and, as I learn from the Medical Director, the health of the army was never better."

A letter of the same date, in the Augusta *Chronicle*, says:

"Sherman continues his working operations toward our left, as before reported, and doubtless for the purpose I have stated, viz.: to endeavor to throw his main line across the railroad between here and East Point. Of course, counteracting movements are going on vigorously.

Our army has been strengthened to a considerable extent of late. How many thousands of State troops have arrived I cannot mention, but this much I can say, Gen. Smith is at the head of a large and splendid body of men, and they are daily increasing in numbers. And, in addition to these reinforcements, the old fighting material has been increased by putting guns into the hands of the working details. Negroes are now performing this service for the men in the trenches. An effort is now being made to secure negro drivers, which, if it succeeds, will add three thousand more to the ranks. From all sources, there has been an addition to the army that greatly increases general confidence in ultimate success."

THE BATTLE OF AUG. 6.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 18.

The enemy in front of Atlanta was less demonstrative than usual on Tuesday. The artillery firing was almost entirely suspended, which conjecture attributes to a scarcity of ammunition, *caused by an interruption of Sherman's communications. There is no certainty of this, however, and the next news may announce a resumption of the shelling in full vigor.* The enemy's raiding parties are again at work. One of them struck the Atlanta and West Point Railroad at Fairburn, burned the depot, and tore up the track in several places. Fairburn is nineteen miles from Atlanta in a southwesterly direction. It is to be hoped that our cavalry will check and scatter this gang, as they did Stoneman's and McCook's.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter (not intended for publication) from an officer in Hood's army to a gentleman in this city. It is dated Aug. 9, and gives the first connected account we have seen of the engagement on the 6th:

"I have been intending to write to you for some time, but various circumstances have conspired to prevent my doing so, and at present I am not very comfortably situated for writing. It is raining today pretty heavily, and the enemy are shelling us occasionally. They have cut off the tops of two trees within forty steps of my quarters in the last hour or two. Their minie balls are falling pretty regularly in our camp, coming from the skirmish line, about five or six hundred yards in our front, where the skirmishing continues almost all the time.

We have done an immense deal of hard service, the hardest I have ever seen, and certainly have inflicted very heavy losses upon the enemy. We were engaged in the handsomest thing I ever witnessed on last Saturday, the 6th inst. Gen. Bates' division was thrown out at almost right angles with our main line of works—the line thus thrown out leaving the main line of works nearly opposite East Point, and running westwardly toward the river. This line was a succession of rifle-pits, placed about ten feet apart, and capable of holding eight men each. They were then brushed and concealed so as to present to the view from the front only the appearance of an ordinary skirmish line. My regiment (37th Georgia) happened to be placed at a very prominent part of this line. At about 11 o'clock A. M., after considerable desultory skirmishing, the enemy assaulted us with only a heavy line of skirmishers. We sent them howling back with hardly an effort. Within an hour or two they came forward with redoubled numbers, yelling and cheering; but upon coming up to within about one hundred and thirty yards, they again broke and fled. Being, as it seemed, determined to carry our works, they in a short while charged us again with a heavy line of skirmishers and three lines of battle, closed well upon each other. We opened upon them with might and main—cut and slashed their ranks terrifically—but still they pressed on, and came up actually to within fifteen paces of our works. Here they observed that they could only take our works when the last of us was slain, and they attempted to fly; but our brave fellows, perceiving their intention, took deliberate aim, and hardly left a man standing. Of the twelve or fifteen hundred men of Reilly's Yankee brigade who charged us, I am satisfied that not exceeding three hundred escaped unhurt.

The assault was only on that portion of our brigade line which was held by the Tenth, Thirtieth, Fifteenth, Thirty-seventh and Second Tennessee Regiments, and my own. The main assault was made upon the three left companies of my regiment and the four right companies of the Fifteenth and Thirty-seventh Tennessee; and just in this front we captured two stand of colors and three hundred small arms. We estimated their dead at two hundred, their wounded at seven or eight hundred, and we captured about a hundred prisoners. Our loss, strange to say, was only three killed and six wounded.

This is regarded as the most complete affair of the kind that has occurred here. It was on a small scale it is true; but then it was so neatly done. I was in the midst of my men directing their shots and exhorting them to coolness. I thought for a second the enemy would come over our works, and I had bayonets fixed and intended to fight it out hand to hand. Our men behaved sublimely. They with one accord determined to die at their post. They did not say so, for true heroes rarely boast, but I could see it in their every action. No general officer was upon the field that I am aware of, but regimental commanders conducted the affair entirely.

This army is in fine health and pretty fair spirits. We believe that Atlanta cannot be taken."

THE BATTLE OF JULY 22.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

Atlanta, Saturday, July 23.

It is not yet too early to send you a reliable estimate of either our losses or those of the enemy, in the battle of yesterday. I can only state on the authority of one of the corps medical directors, that a hasty reckoning of casualties show less than 4,000, and, probably, not many more than 3,000 killed, wounded and missing on our side. On the part of the Federals, 2,000 prisoners are reported on our books to begin with; while all accounts from officers and men engaged, concur in revealing a great destruction of life and limb.

On certain portions of Hardee's front they made a most desperate resistance at close quarters, and they ran and were shot down in the act, or surrendered. Surprised by the suddenness of the onset, they were but partially prepared with heavy breastworks to meet it—although breastworks were in course of construction—yet with the bravery which characterizes the Western troops, they manfully stood their ground until forced to succumb to the energy and enthusiasm of our attack. The Yankees engaged on this portion of the line were the corps of Dodge, Blair and Logan, with reinforcements from Schofield, who held a position along our centre. The whole were under the command of Gen. McPherson. There being three divisions to a corps, the disparity of numbers between the antagonists may readily be observed. It was, doubtless, "dash" that gave the victory, for had the Federals been apprised of our approach in time, they would have so fortified their left as to have utterly defeated the bold movement of the day. By this hour the entire position of the enemy is, beyond peradventure, impregnable.

The daring attacks on Wednesday and Friday have taught Sherman that in Gen. Hood he has an adversary as fruitful in resources as he is audacious in execution, and hence the Yankee Commander has anticipated the necessity of acting hereafter as much on the defensive as on the aggressive. The pride and recklessness with which he has thus far advanced, has been measurably checked by the rough handling he has unexpectedly received, and we may look for an exercise by him of a degree of tenderness and caution that has marked his career from Dalton.

The contest in front of the corps of Gen. Cheatham was not less desperate than that of Hardee. The enemy were in position. They had not only their own complete breastworks, with powerful abattis, but those built by our troops; and when pressed, held their ground, and delivered their fire with a steadiness that could not have been withstood but for the coöperation of our flanking column. Here, also, occurred hand-to-hand encounters, in which men were bayoneted, knocked down with clubbed guns, and otherwise killed, at arm's length, while the capture of numerous flags attests the everpressing, vigorous advance of our troops.

The only misfortune of the day was its worst one, and lost us all we had gained. Had a single brigade remained firm, there is no one in this army who does not believe that, demoralized as the enemy were near the close of the afternoon, they would not now have been on the other side of the river or ruined. The plan was complete, and, with the exception referred to, the expedition was perfect. The bravest veterans, however, are liable to become panic-stricken, and I would not utter a word of censure, much less reveal the name of the command, which, I believe, is yet destined gallantly to wipe out the memory of an incident which, however rightfully or wrongfully it may do so, nevertheless stains its hitherto unsullied escutcheon. Compelled by this defection to fall back for the purpose of preserving the integrity of our lines, our army, with the exception of Hardee, who is still on the enemy's left, but in connection with our right, has resumed its former position. The question may be asked at home, what, then, have we gained? What have these 3,000 Southern men, who are to-day so torn and bloody, won by their sacrifice? The answer is in a nut-shell.

We had to fight or evacuate Atlanta—the battle has saved the city. The Federals were steadily pushing around our right, and after destroying two lines of railway communication, were approaching the third. That danger no longer exists in the same degree as before. With Hardee on his left, Sherman is effectually checkmated in that direction. With others of our troops in his front, he dare not attack our breastworks in heavy force; and with our left protected in a manner that Sherman will find out when he demonstrates in that direction, no important movement can take place without provoking battle, the successful issue of which no one in this army entertains a doubt. In the language of an eminent officer, the situation may be condensed in a single statement: "If either army attacks the other in its present intrenchments, it is destined to be repulsed." Both are too strong to permit open and direct aggression on the front. Sherman, therefore, can advance by the flank, the difficulty of which process he has yet to learn.

You will judge from these facts that we are all sanguine as to the result of the campaign. Hope has revived even in the hearts of the demoralized citizens, and but for the danger of remaining within the limits of a town every foot of which is under the guns of the enemy, hundreds would doubtless return to their homes and await the end.

Of the strength of the army here, I can only say that its numbers are greatly over-estimated by our people in the rear, and much more has been expected from it than could be performed. Notwithstanding recent losses, we are better off to-day behind our fortifications than when in the field; and since Gov. Brown has begun his energetic work of throwing to the front the militia of Georgia, it is not revealing too much to remark that our condition will soon be such as to enable the Commanding-General to put the safety of Atlanta beyond peradventure, and possibly include in his programme the defeat or withdrawal of his antagonist.

Gen. Bragg is now at headquarters. His mission is generally unknown, but it is strongly suspected that he has returned with a plan perfected for the coöperation of troops in another quarter.

Gen. Johnston is at Macon with his family, having there rented a house and entered upon a permanent residence.

Lieut.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee is on his way here to assume command of the corps vacated by Gen. Hood.

Since about noon to-day, the citizens have enjoyed the privilege, for the first time, on a systematic scale, of studying the science of ferruginous conchology.

The enemy have three batteries in play, and the Parrott shells intrude everywhere. A mother and child have been killed, a few persons and mules wounded, and a number of houses damaged. One 3-inch visitor entered a bag of corn while being carried on the back of a man, and then exploded, scattering the contents in every direction. The porter was only slightly injured.

The express office, which was removed on Thursday, has been ordered back. The post-office is yet *non est*. Correspondence is, therefore, interrupted and uncertain. Public stores and machinery are gone, and the rations of the army are now brought from the rear.

GEORGIA THE SORE POINT OF THE CONFEDERACY.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 16.

For some time past *Georgia has been regarded as the sore point of the Confederacy*. Atlanta was deemed peculiarly vulnerable, and, like Achilles' heel, a wound there, *it was thought, would prove mortal*. This illusion has been dispelled within the past month; the joint in the Confederate harness has been closed by the energy of Hood, and the telegraph assures us that "everything looks brighter and more hopeful than at any time since the siege." This good news is confirmed by advices from other and more potential sources.

It is asserted by competent authority that Sherman has gone the full length of his tether, and is in a position analagous to that of Grant before Petersburgh. His flank movement upon the Macon and Western road has been arrested; any further attempt of that kind will but carry him away from the goal of his ambition; he must now assault our works directly and in front. With this necessity staring him in the face, no wonder he pauses. It is known that the question of a general engagement under such circumstances is seriously debated not only in councils of war, but by the very privates in the ranks. Sherman's whole army is "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought," in view of the dread alternative of a retreat or an attack upon the intrenched Army of Tennessee.

That the defence of Atlanta will be as obstinate as the defence of Petersburgh, is evident from what has already occurred. Sherman has been checked on both flanks; his feints in front have been correctly interpreted; his every movement quickly detected and oftentimes anticipated. He has discovered that his new opponent, while not unwilling to shed the blood of his men, is nevertheless well acquainted with the art of defence and the proper moment of calling it into play.

The papers of Georgia have displayed an apparent imprudence and alarm which has excited the indignation of the press in other quarters. A hue and cry about reinforcements from beyond the Mississippi was raised; repeated calls were made for Kirby Smith and Forrest; if they were not brought quickly to the relief of Hood, all was lost. *A purpose was served by this seemingly injudicious outcry.* What that purpose was it behooves us to permit the enemy to discover at his leisure. It will be safe to say that the people of Georgia, at the bidding of their admirable Governor, looked to themselves for aid in their time of trial, and not to armies thousands of miles away, and already in motion in other directions.

It is the part of the visionary and the enthusiast to anticipate the historian. We lay no claim to the gift of prescience, and are by no means anxious to forestall the favors of the historic muse. But there would be a poetical justice in the arrest of the invader at the very moment of his fancied success, and just when the object of his eager aspirations seemed quite within his grasp. Months ago, the capture of Petersburg was officially announced from Washington. In like manner, the fall of Atlanta has been unofficially heralded to the world. These prizes, so coveted and so toiled for, are yet unclutched. What if they so remain to the end? Would not the story of their rescue be a favorite theme with the historian? How would he point the moral of wicked hopes frustrated at the instant of fruition, and adorn the tale of the just cause triumphant at the last, for the delectation of the Southern schoolboy in the bright years which are to come?

THE APPROACHING BATTLE.

From the Macon Telegraph.

The movements of the enemy in front of Atlanta indicate that a final and decisive engagement for the possession of that city will shortly take place. *The heavy columns of troops being massed on our left will soon compel us either to attack or to evacuate Atlanta, and neither prudence nor policy could impel Gen. Hood to yield the city without a desperate struggle. Under such circumstances, we should feel no surprise if at any hour our army assumed the aggressive*, and the struggle—fraught with the destinies of Georgia, and filled with the greatest importance to the Confederacy—should commence for the possession of a city whose importance to us cannot be over-estimated. That Gen. Hood will fight, we have the strongest assurances in the dogged resolution with which he has held the enemy in check for the past three weeks, and in a series of partial engagements repulsed every effort of the enemy to force us out of Atlanta, either by direct assault or by the more prudent method of flanking.

The partial engagements have been but the prelude to a bloody carnival which must soon be held in the vicinity of Atlanta. Perceiving that his attacks on portions of our line have all proven unsuccessful, and that the raids which he inaugurated have met a similar fate to those of his colleague in Virginia, Sherman appears to have changed his tactics, and by persistently massing his forces on our left, invites the attack which necessity must soon compel us to make. There is no doubt that in so doing he has acted with considerable prudence, and materially decreases the dangers of his position. By forcing us to assume the defensive, with an army inferior to his in numbers, he will have gained a decided advantage. His columns are steadily pushed forward in the direction of East Point, and *unless we force them back, the possession of the railroads leading to Macon and West Point will fall into his hands, and necessitate the abandonment of Atlanta for the preservation of our army. This must be prevented at every hazard, and we are certain that the effort will be made. Still, the question arises whether the strength of our army will warrant an attack on the enemy, intrenched as he will be in powerful works, and possessing a vast superiority in numbers.*

The hour is fast approaching when a bloody and desperate battle will be fought. In fact it cannot be delayed many days. *The odds are against us, so far as numbers are concerned*, but we must trust to the tried valor of our men to make up all deficiencies. In the meantime, it is the duty of every man who is absent, with or without leave, that he shall promptly join his command and help to swell our ranks. The very crisis in the fate of Georgia, and of the South, is at hand, and this is the time for every man to perform the obligation he owes his country. Furloughs can temporarily be laid aside, and a patriotic promptness in reporting to their respective commands be substituted by our soldiers. We are aware that the pleasures of home, and the society of relatives and friends possess great allurement, and are fascinating to the veteran, but he must be willing to forego the happiness of being with his loved ones awhile. Duty must be obeyed, and when victory is achieved and the enemy is sent howling back to the Tennessee, they can repose on the laurels won by their patriotism and heroism.

HOOD CONFIDENT.

The Augusta (ga.,) *Constitutionalist* of the 17th says that Hood is confident of holding Atlanta, and that "Gen. Wheeler crossed the Chattahoochee with three bodies of cavalry last Thursday night for Sherman's rear, with a view to cut his communications and destroy his supplies at Marietta and other depots along the line of railroad. Gen. Roddy started for Opelika on last Saturday week, with a picked force, to coöperate with Gen. Wheeler. It is stated that still another body of picked mounted men started on another expedition Friday last. In addition to this movement, others are reported on the military chess-board, which, if inaugurated, will undoubtedly free Georgia soil of the presence of the enemy."

A correspondent of the Griffin *Rebel*, writing on the 13th from before Atlanta, says: "I have reason to hope, based upon much that it would be improper to disclose, that before the first frost we shall be once more upon the generous soil of Tennessee, if not further on toward the Ohio."

SUNDAY'S BATTLE.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 23.

The effort made on last Friday to dislodge the enemy from his position on the Weldon Railroad proved, as we have before stated, unsuccessful. Saturday passed without any fighting between the two armies, save a little shelling and picket firing. On Sunday, the effort was again made.

Accordingly, early on Sunday forenoon, an advance was ordered. Our forces drove the enemy out of their front lines of breastworks back upon their main line, and capturing three hundred prisoners. The enemy did not retire without giving battle, and the ground was hotly contested for the space of an hour or two before they were forced back. In the meantime, the enemy's artillery was throwing shell and canister at our ranks, and our batteries in the rear were replying. The enemy's main works on the railroad were adjudged too strong to attack, and our troops, therefore, held their second line of intrenchments.

In the meantime, a more important movement was started toward the enemy's extreme left, about one mile west of the railroad. A body of our troops, acting in conjunction with others, was sent down on the Vaughan road, some 3 or 4 miles from the city, to reconnoitre the enemy's position in that direction and ascertain their strength there, with a view to further movements.

It was discovered that the Yankees had extended their lines west of Vaughan road, in the direction of Popular Spring Church, and were rapidly fortifying. An effort, we learn, was made to turn their left flank and dislodge them, which did not prove successful. The outer works were carried, but the inner were found to be of such great strength and so heavily armed with artillery as to render their capture a matter of doubt; without great loss of life. Some advantages were gained, we learn, at a considerable cost in killed, wounded and missing, which were subsequently yielded.

Gen. John C. Saunders, of Alabama, was killed here while leading his men in a charge.

The position of the enemy, as nearly as we are able to judge, is about this: Their centre rests upon the Weldon Railroad, about three miles from the city, their right extending across the wooded country to the Jerusalem plankroad on the east, and their left to the Vaughan road on the west. Along this whole line they have strongly fortified themselves, and works of great strength have sprung up like magic. In their rear, on the line of the railroad and on both sides, they have thrown up heavy works to provide against flank movements. At Yellow Tavern and the Gurley House heavy batteries of guns are planted. At every point open to attack they are strongly fortified.

Warren's corps, which first occupied the railroad, have been heavily reinforced within the last two nights. Hancock's (Second) and Burnside's (Ninth) corps have reached the road, and now confront our troops, numbering in the aggregate fully thirty thousand men.

The Yankees have been busy in destroying the railroad, and reports say that the track is torn up to and beyond Ream's Station, a distance of ten miles from the city.

In addition to the strong character of the fortifications on the enemy's left, which were assaulted by our flanking columns, one of the main causes of the repulse was the giving way, at a very critical moment, of a brigade, which caused considerable confusion, and gave the enemy a great advantage. Our troops were compelled to retire after capturing a line of the enemy's skirmishers, and reaching their strongest works. Col. Lamar, of Florida, was mortally wounded.

A DECIDED REPULSE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 23.

To congratulate our readers every morning upon some brilliant success of the Confederate arms, would be, indeed, delightful, although monotonous. Unhappily, such is not our privilege to-day. The fighting of Sunday south of Petersburgh has gone against us, and the possession of the Weldon road yet remains undecided. It was perfectly evident, for some time past, that Grant must make some extraordinary effort to break out of his present fatal and most dismal position. Accordingly, he put his troops in movement, the other day, with the utmost activity, both by the right and left flank. On his right, if successful in defeating the forces opposed to him, he might have advanced up to the fortifications of Richmond. On the left, if he could but break through the line of the Weldon Railroad, he could make some further progress in isolating Petersburgh, could stretch out his hand toward the Southside and Danville roads, and begin really to interfere with the communications of Richmond with the South.

It was known that although Grant had sent off considerable forces for the immediate defence of Washington, he still had a large army in front of Petersburgh; and plainly he could not let it lie idle, rotting in the low grounds of the Appomattox and James rivers. His plans are no revealed, and all the energies and all the gallantry of the army under Lee and Beauregard will not be too much to beat back this bold movement to the south of Petersburgh.

The main body of Grant's whole army is now on or near the Weldon Railroad. Their centre rests upon that road about three miles from the city, and their left stretches westward to the "Vaughan Road," which is, we presume, the wagon road lately used to make the connection with the interrupted line to Weldon and Wilmington.

Around this position, says a Petersburgh paper, works of great strength have sprung up like magic, armed with heavy guns, and guarding every approach. Warren's corps has been reinforced by Hancock's and Burnside's, and the enemy's works on that side are now occupied by 30,000 men.

On Sunday a portion of our troops was thrown against this strong position, but not in such force as to effect the main object of driving the enemy completely out of their works. We have met with a repulse, and have lost some distinguished officers and many brave men; but the affair is not over.

Grant's designs are now apparent, but he has vigilant and able adversaries, and a Confederate army in his front unused to see Yankees stand firm before them. Grant's new fortifications and their defenders must be staunch indeed if they can hold their position against Lee and Beauregard. It would be foolish to deny or disguise our repulse of Saturday; but the end is not yet.

FROM THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug 22.

An official dispatch from Gen. Early's command on Saturday, states that a portion of our forces in the valley crossed the Shenandoah at Front Royal on the 16th, and drove the enemy's cavalry, which retreated toward Winchester, burning the hay and wheat stacks in their rear. On the 17th, Sheridan began to retire from his position near Strasburgh, was pursued, and two divisions of the Sixth Corps, with a large force of cavalry, were overtaken at Winchester and driven through the town, losing over 200 prisoners. The enemy fell back toward Harper's Ferry.

Unofficial advices put the whole force of Sheridan in the Valley at only forty-one thousand men.

MOBILE.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The Mobile *Advertiser* of the 10th gives the following comprehensive view of the situation of affairs:

To persons abroad and unacquainted with the topography of Mobile Bay, it will be well to explain that Fort Gaines is twenty-nine miles from the city, on the east end of Dauphin Island, and was intended to be one of the defences of the main entrance to the bay from the gulf. Fort Morgan is on the opposite shore. It has always been a matter of query what Fort Gaines was built for. Between it and Fort Morgan there is a water expanse of three and a half miles, but the ship channel is on the Fort Morgan side, and every heavy vessel passing is obliged to run within a mile of the guns of Morgan. On the Fort Gaines side the water is shallow, and no ship could pass within effective range of its guns. When the fleet ran in on Friday, we do not learn that Fort Gaines fired a gun.

Fort Powell lies a little to the west and north of Fort Gaines, and in the direction of the main land of the western shore of the bay. It is built on an artificial island, directly on Grant's Pass, which it was designed to defend—that pass leading into Pascagoula Sound and the lakes in the direction of New-Orleans. Fort Powell is about three-quarters of a mile from the main land at Cedar Point, and at low water is fordable. It was by this easy route that its garrison escaped. If there had been no ford, it is probable that Fort Powell would still be in our possession. Fort Morgan still commands the main ship channel to the Gulf, and by this alone Farragut's fleet can get to sea. He can only bring light vessels and transports through Grant's Pass. Fort Gaines was of no practical value in the defence of the bay. It adds to the facilities and convenience of the enemy, but was not necessary to his operations. The loss of the garrison is serious; but more serious was the manner of its surrender—the stain upon our arms. That is to be wiped out.

With these explanations, the stranger will perceive that the line of our city defences carried by the enemy is from twenty-five to thirty miles distant from Mobile. It has always been a mooted question among military men whether or not it was wise to try to hold these points. Many have been in favor of dismantling all the forts in the lower bay and bringing their guns and garrisons to the inner line, nearer the city. The only, or the principal reason for a contrary course was in the importance of keeping possession of the shores of the bay so as to prevent the enemy from making a water base near the city for the advance of an army. The loss of Grant's Pass gives the enemy this advantage. That is, he can now sail up the bay with his transports, loaded with supplies and troops, thus dispensing with wagon trains, and land within a short distance of the city. But when he does this, he has to encounter the inner line of defences. When he does that, he is no nearer to taking Mobile than Grant is to taking Petersburgh, Sherman Atlanta, or Foster Charleston. In other words, this city is a long way from "going up." Gen. Canby does not command troops enough to take the city by land, nor Farragut ships enough to break through the guns and obstructions on the water front.

AN ACCOUNT FROM FORT GAINES.

Capt. Douglass Vass, Paymaster of the army, left Fort Gaines on Saturday night at 10 o'clock in a row-boat for Fort Morgan, and arrived in Mobile Sunday night. He gives the following particulars of the condition of affairs when he left:

On Thursday, a Yankee monitor approached the fort on the Gulf side and opened fire. The fort had three 10-inch columbiads; and in the first shots in reply to the monitor, *two of them were dismounted and disabled by the breaking of their carriages*. On Friday the fleet ran by Fort Morgan. Capt. Vass had a fine view of the whole scene and the subsequent naval fight. The *Tecumseh*, the finest monitor in the Yankee navy, went down almost instantly, a tremendous column of water being thrown up around her—evidently the work of a torpedo. Her Commander, Craven, was lost in her, for the Yankee truce boat inquired if he was among our prisoners, and finding he was not, they said he went down with his ship. The same monitor which shelled the fort from the Gulf side now approached to within half a mile of the wharf and opened again. There was but one 10-inch gun left to fight her, and the carriage of that gun soon became unsafe.

On Wednesday night, the Yankee troops, estimated from 3,000 to 5,000, landed on the island and gradually approached to within four hundred yards of the fort. They had been confronted from the front by a line of skirmishers thrown out from the fort. The enemy had planted their batteries of light Parrott guns on a sand hill near the gulf shore, another midway of the island in front of the fort, and a third on little Dauphin island. These, with the monitor in the water front, were enabled to bring a fire to bear upon every part of the work, and with the aid of sharpshooters, our men were not able to stand at their guns. The bomb-proofs were only capable of covering two hundred and fifty men out of the garrison; the rest were exposed to bombardment. Up to the time Capt. Vass left, the Commander, Col. Anderson, had said nothing about capitulation; but he saw signs of demoralization in the garrison. Some of the officers expressed decided opinions in favor of surrender; they thought the place would be taken and there would be a frightful waste of life to no purpose. The men saw little or no hope of relief since the *Tennessee* was lost and they much exhausted by skirmishing all day and working in the fort at night.

Capt. Vass states that, up to the time he left, Col. Anderson behaved with great resolution and spirit, gallantly exposing himself, and urging his line of skirmishers to maintain its ground. It was the night after Capt. Vass left that Gen. Page passed over to Fort Gaines. Capt. Vass is of the opinion that Fort Morgan will hold out as long as its provisions do, and that will be the best part of a year.

The Yankee fleet was badly crippled. Nearly every ship is careened over, and the whole are busily repairing. It is believed that its losses are not less than 7[illegible].

NO MORE SURRENDERS.

Brig.-Gen. Higgins, who seems to have command of the harbor defences of Mobile, has issued the following order to prevent the surrender or evacuation of any more forts:

1. In view of the recent evacuation of Fort Powell without orders, and of the surrender of Fort Gaines in violation of the direct and positive orders of the General commanding the outer line of the defences of this city, it is deemed necessary to issue the following general order:

No officer commanding any fort or battery in and around Mobile will hold any communication, by flag of truce or otherwise, with the land or naval forces of the enemy, without authority from these headquarters.

The forts and batteries of this command must and shall be held to the last extremity.

The Commanding-General reposes the utmost confidence in the ability and determined resolution of the troops (many of whom are his old companions in arms, and whose courage and gallantry have been displayed under his eye on other fields) to forbid the enemy gaining any advantage in their approach to this city.

THE NAVAL COMMANDERS AT MOBILE.

The Charlottesville *Chronicle* gives the following facts about the naval commanders at Mobile:

In the old navy, Franklin Buchanan, D. G. Farragut and Richard L. Page were considered officers of the highest merit. Page is a native of Clarke, but married in Norfolk, which became his place of residence. He is a relative of Gen. R. E. Lee. Like him, he is distinguished for equilibrium and elevation of character, and for stern devotion to duty. He has the aspect of one "born to command." Buchanan is a native of Maryland, where he has large possessions. His family still remain at home, unless ejected under the operation of the Confiscation Act. He is one of the most accomplished and gallant men that ever walked the quarter-deck; he stood at the head of his profession. His name was a synonym for distinction.

Farragut has not the scientific attainments of Buchanan. His impetuosity, amounting to audacity, is in marked contrast with the Roman imperturbability of Page. His sailor-like idea of achieving success is, "*L'audace, l'audace, toujours l'audace.*" They were friends. Farragut and Page were near neighbors. All were Southern men. Farragut gave up his State to fight for the Union, after an effort to remain neutral. Upon the impulse of passion at the sequestration of his property in Norfolk—an ill-timed proceeding—he applied for a squadron, after procuring a "retirement from active service" and arranging to move to California. His first success was in conquering New-Orleans, the home of his almost-father, the famous Commodore Porter, under whom he served in the *Essex* when a mere child. His next achievement—opening the Mississippi River to a Federal fleet—fastened fetters upon Tennessee, his native State. His latest triumph is over his early friends.

THE FIGHT OFF MOBILE POINT.

For fear that the impression may get abroad that the Confederate naval force in the late fight off Mobile Point was in any manner equal to that of the enemy, the Savannah *Republican* makes the following statement, on the authority of an officer:

"The *Tennessee* is an iron-clad, after the style of the *Merrimac, (Virginia,)* mounting six guns. She has 5-inch plates on the sides, and 6 inch on the ends of her inclined shield. Her battery was two 7-inch and four 6.42 Brooke rifles. Her commander was James D. Johnson, with Lieuts. William L. Bradford, A. L. Wharton and F. J. McDermott. The *Gaines* and *Morgan* were sister vessels, with their engines (*high pressure*) *partially* protected by 10 inch plates; magazine not entirely below the water line. They each mounted two banded 32-pounder rifles of 5,700 weight, four smooth 32's, of 5,700 weight, and four smooth bore 32's, of 4,200 weight. The *Gaines* was commanded by First Lieut. John W. Bennett, and the *Morgan* by Commander Geo. W. Harrison. The *Selma* was formerly the steamer *Florida*, a packet between Mobile and New-Orleans, and had her boiler protected by a plating of 1-inch iron; engines not protected. She was commanded by First Lieutenant P. A. Murphy, and mounted four guns—two 9 inch Dahlgren, one 3 inch shell gun and one 32 pounder banded rifle, of 5,700 weight. The three wooden vessels are large side-wheel steamers, totally unfit for vessels of war.

RELICS.

The Mobile *Tribune* says:

"We learn from a citizen who arrived from Cedar Point yesterday afternoon that the beach in that neighborhood is literally lined with fragments of the ships engaged in the late fight—timbers, spars, &c., &c. A gentleman with him picked up six sperm candles that had been washed ashore. Numerous bottles, with most of the liquor out of them, were also picked up. The fleet seemed to be busily engaged in repairing damages. There were no vessels this side of Cedar Point when he left that locality. It is his opinion that the fleet is more seriously injured than is generally supposed."

GEN. HUNTER'S RAID.

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The report of Gen. Smith, Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, to the Board of Visitors, gives a graphic account of the destruction of the beautiful buildings erected by the liberality of the State for her favored military school. This act was performed, as our readers are aware, on the morning of Sunday, the 12th of June, by the order of Gen. D. Hunter, commanding the United States Army of Western Virginia, the buildings having been first sacked by his lawless and rapacious soldiery. Every species of public property was removed or wantonly destroyed; and among the most serious losses are to be named the valuable library, the accumulated care of twenty-five years, and the philosophical apparatus, so long used by the late distinguished Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas J. Jackson. The hospital was rifled of its most valuable medical stores and then burnt, as were also the quarters of Colonels Williamson and Gilham. Every public document connected with the operations of the Institute was destroyed or removed. The private library of the Superintendent was rifled of many of its most valuable and portable volumes, and the portraits of Ex-Governors McDowell, Wise and Letcher, which occupied prominent positions in it, were removed. The shoe shop was despoiled of all its leather and unfinished work, and the shoe lasts, implements and benches were then wantonly destroyed. The bell attached to the public clock was taken down and removed, and the beautiful bronze copy of Houdon's Washington, by the gifted and lamented Hubard, after being mutilated in the effort to take it from its pedestal, was carried away. It has since been reported that the enemy, being unable to transport this work of art through the mountain passes of Virginia, finally broke it to pieces and destroyed it. In fact, the work of desolation was complete, and its recital gives permanence to the record of infamy which has immortalized the United States Army of Western Virginia and its brutal Commander, Gen. David Hunter.

General Smith, in his report, thus eloquently alludes to the vitality of the institution and the impossibility of its destruction:

"But perish the thought that the Virginia Military Institute is destroyed, or that bricks and mortar constituted the great military school of Virginia. That, thank God, still lives in the heart and affections of the South, and in the vigor and manhood of its noble sons, and in the confidence and power of the State of Virginia, which established it. It was no more in the power of General Hunter to destroy the Virginia Military Institute than it has been in the power of his Government to destroy that under which we live. Both remain—as providentially preserved and designed—to vindicate the cause of truth and right."

We are gratified to learn that arrangements are in progress for the construction of temporary buildings at Lexington for the use of the Institute; a portion of Washington College has been tendered and accepted by the Board, and the full academic course will be resumed on the 1st of October next.

A SKETCH OF GEN. HUNTER.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We learn that this individual, denominated "*fiend*" by his own military colleague—the brave Mulligan—is the son of the late Rev. Andrew Hunter, of Fairfax County. He was born in that county, and is sixty or sixty-five years old. His father and the father of Andrew Hunter, Esq., of Charlestown, Jefferson County, were brothers. The father of the latter gentleman was named David, and the General was named after him. As a peculiar display of his brutality and his utter poverty of any of the sentiments known as humane—or, we might say, even as human—it was by his order that the beautiful residence of his cousin, Andrew Hunter, was burned. That gentleman he captured and carried off a prisoner; but forced him to stand in his yard a spectator of the burning of his dwelling, and to see his fine library and all his household goods, the accumulation of years, lapped up by the flame! This is Gen. David Hunter! His relative, Andrew Hunter, is one of the most distinguished men in the Valley. He has been a member of the Legislature for many years, and was a member of the Convention which finally carried Virginia out of the exploded Union. He has proved his loyalty to the South and has suffered terribly. Gen. Hunter is an example of that peculiar depravity which leads a Virginian to become a traitor and desert such a mother as Virginia!

TRADING IN GREENBACKS.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 18.

The first case against trading in the currency of the enemy was brought before Commissioner Sands yesterday. N. Olsner was charged with buying a $50 greenback note from Robert McDonald, a Yankee deserter. Olsner keeps a clothing store two doors above the northwest corner of Main and Fourteenth streets.

The testimony of McDonald, who is an intelligent and good looking young fellow, explains the whole case. It was as follows: I am from New-York city; I was drafted on the 1st of last January, but managed to keep out of the way of the enrolling officer until within the last week, when I was caught and brought to Malvern Hill, where I landed on Sunday night; being determined not to fight under compulsion, I ran off as early as possible the next morning, and delivered myself up to the Confederate pickets; as I came up Main-street I went into a broker's office to get a $50 greenback note changed into Confederate money. The broker declined to make the exchange, but referred me to the prisoner at the bar, who kept a store two doors above. Went into prisoner's and asked him what he would give for a greenback note? He said six for one, and I agreed to the bargain. I handed him the note; he gave it to a small white boy, who carried it out on the street, and soon returned with $300 Confederate money, which prisoner handed me. I then bought a pair of socks from prisoner and left. I am positive that prisoner is the man to whom I sold the greenback.

Other witnesses proved that the store kept by Olsner was his, and that it had over it the sign Geo. MacGuire. The soldiers who had brought McDonald to Richmond testified that the latter went into Olsner's and came out with a lot of Confederate money.

Before disposing of this case, the Commissioner took up that of Wm. G. Harwood, who was under a similar charge.

In this case it appeared that Harwood had sold McDonald and another Yankee deserter two pairs of shoes, one for $25, the other for $35 in greenbacks.

Reed's history is identical with McDonald's. He was drafted, and, when caught by the conscript officer, sent to the army and deserted on the first opportunity.

Both Harwood and Olsner were sent on to the District Court for trial.

The penalty of their offence is fine and confinement in the penitentiary.

THE OGDEN CASE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 18.

Judge Halyburton rendered his decision yesterday, in the case of Mr. R. D. Ogden, the manager of the Richmond Theatre, who, through his counsel, made an application under a writ of habeas corpus for exemption from the Confederate service on the ground of being an English subject and an undomiciled foreigner. His decision was adverse to the petitioner, and places him immediately into the military service.

It will be recollected that Judge Halyburton decided this case the same way on Thursday last, but upon Mr. Lyons, counsel for Mr. Ogden, calling his attention to the fact, that in rendering his decision he had committed an oversight in ignoring all reference to the treaty of 1796 between the United States and Great Britain, which was still in full force as between the latter and the Confederate States, the Judge suspended the operation of the decision until Saturday last, when he heard Mr. Lyons' argument upon that point. At its conclusion he announced that he would consider the points involved, and on Monday should finally dispose of the matter. Accordingly, yesterday Judge Halyburton reaffirmed his former decision. The treaty of 1796, he maintained, did not apply to the case before him, and could not, therefore, affect the opinion he had already given.

Upon stating this fact, Mr. Lyons made another effort for his client, and asked that he might be bailed till a writ of error could be filed and he could carry the case before the Confederate States Supreme Court.

Judge Halyburton replied that there was no such tribunal in existence in the Confederacy, and said that no one was better aware of the fact than Mr. Lyons himself. It was a source of great regret to him that there was not such a body, for if there was he would not then have the entire responsibility resting on his shoulders.

Mr. Ogden was thereupon turned over to Maj. Thomas G. Peyton, Commandant at Camp Lee, and was taken into custody by a guard, who was in waiting, and carried out to the camp for enrolled conscripts.

THE ARREST OF MR. MAGILL.

RETALIATION THREATENED.

From the Whig, Aug. 15.

Late Yankee papers state that Mr. W. D. Magill has been arrested in Pennsylvania and held for trial as an incendiary, under the order of Gen. Couch—the charge being that he is one of the party that set Chambersburgh on fire. Mr. Magill is a son of Dr. Magill, of this city, late of Maryland, and has been, from the beginning of the war, a regular soldier in the Confederate army.

He was educated at West Point, and declined a commission on the patriotic ground that his example as a private would have greater influence in inducing Marylanders to enter the Confederate service than as an officer. If he were present when Chambersburgh was fired, he was there as a soldier of the Confederate army. If he took any part in the burning, he did so under orders. The Confederate Government cannot, therefore, permit him to be treated as a criminal. The fact that the Yankee authorities purpose to treat him as such, is a confession that their soldiers are amenable to the criminal law for similar acts. The laws of all the Confederate States make not only arson, but many other offences, such as kidnapping negroes, or inciting them to rebellion, punishable. If Mr. Magill has violated a law of Pennsylvania, every Yankee who has invaded the State of Virginia has violated its laws and incurred their penalty. If Mr. Magill is to be punished, they also must be punished. We, therefore, call upon the President, and if he should fail to take the proper steps in the matter, then we call upon the Governor to interpose his authority to bring about Mr. Magill's release, or to visit upon the first Yankee prisoner in our hands the same punishment which shall be inflicted on Mr. Magill.

PEACE QUESTION.

THE ALLEGED ARMISTICE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 17.

It seems to be nearly certain that a proposal will soon be made to us from some quarter, either from Lincoln or the Chicago Democratic Convention, to assent to an armistice or simple cessation of hostilities, to allow of negotiations for peace and reunion, and for that alone. A New-York paper most urgently advises Lincoln himself to take the initiative in this, in order "to disarm and silence the demoralizing peace faction at the North," because it shrewdly guesses that such armistice and negotiations would be refused. This is merely a move to take the wind out of the Democratic sail.

Whether Lincoln is to make such a proposal now, or whether the Democrats are to carry in their candidate expressly that he may make it—from whomsoever it may come, it is wholly inadmissible. If the North desires to have negotiations for reunion entered upon at all, let all troops and blockading fleets be withdrawn, and the right of secession formally acknowledged, and then negotiation would be at least possible. If they invite us to negotiate on any other footing, our only rational answer would be another blow at the heart of Pennsylvania. We are not likely to consider the question of reunion with a sword hanging by a hair over our heads; and if such a proposal be made, we shall only conclude that it means war, and endless war, until one nation or the other shall be subjugated or extirpated.

This is evidently the prospect on which the British Government is still gloating with satisfaction. The Queen in proroguing Parliament, deigns to mention our war, and reaffirms the policy of strict "neutrality," namely, such neutrality, all on one side, as we have experienced uniformly for some years past. Mr. Seward could ask no more. No matter, we have long been conscious that this Confederacy will have to sustain itself, not only against Yankee fire and sword, but against the most malignant machinations of British neutrality.

It is announced that the Government is again threatening retaliation for Yankee outrage; that a Col. Crook has been put in irons at Macon, so that his treatment may follow in all respects that of the Confederate Colonel, Angus McDonald, taken prisoner by Hunter; and, further, that the Yankees having confined in jail, under a criminal charge of arson, Mr. McGill, a Confederate soldier, the son of Dr. McGill, now in Richmond, alleging that he was present and aiding at the burning of Chambersburgh, a Yankee prisoner has, in his case also, been chained up to abide the issue, and to answer life for life, outrage for outrage.

This is indeed well, if the Government means to stand by it; but it is much feared that our enemies will never believe it until they see it. They will remember Flynn and Sawyer; they will remember that no Yankee was ever hanged for Mumford, and will, perhaps, think they have only to threaten that in case we retaliate they will retaliate for that retaliation, and then we will yield out of "humanity." We trust this time they may turn out to be wrong for once. It has come to the point where the very life of our cause consists in stern and exact retribution.

THE DISCUSSION.

From the Savannah Republican, Aug. 4.

Whilst we deprecate discussions of terms of peace by our press, and all serious overtures from Government at this present juncture of affairs, we do not mean to say that diplomacy should be wholly set aside in bringing hostilities to a close, or that any overture coming from the enemy with apparent sincerity, should not be met with a corresponding sentiment of accommodation on our part. The Richmond *Sentinel*, which is supposed to reflect, at least in some degree, the sentiments and policy of the Administration, has recently given publication to several articles of this character, called forth by certain unusually liberal remarks in the Washington *Chronicle*. The *Sentinel* makes no direct proposition regarding terms of peace that can be construed as binding either on itself or the Government, but simply throws out certain hypotheses as subjects for consideration on the part of both belligerents. The articles were wholly diplomatic, and originated, as any well-balanced mind would see at a glance, in the very best and most patriotic motives. It is believed by many wise men that the war once stopped and negotiations for peace begun, the former can never be revived, even though the terms of settlement demanded by the South may not be wholly acceptable to the present Government at Washington—that the people will compel it to do what is right, or take the matter into their own hands. It is for this reason, possibly, that the *Sentinel*, and we may add, some of our most far-seeing statesmen, are willing to set forth propositions as matters for negotiation, when they would be among the last to make a concession that is dishonorable or injurious to their country.

THE PEACE PARTY.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 17.

We readily admit that we entertain some kindness of feeling, some respect, for the sincere advocates of peace at the North; but none whatever for the mere political tricksters, *who make peace a party rallying cry*, to get the loaves and fishes of office, and who are willing to go into convention and bind themselves to vote for a War Democrat, should one be nominated. We have, therefore, little hope from the Chicago Convention. *The Democratic party is in a minority at the North*, and if the question of peace be narrowed down to the success of that party, the war must continue. The friends of peace, irrespective of old party names and distinctions, we are sure, are in a large majority in that section. If the friends of peace, regardless of party names and distinctions, would call a convention and nominate a candidate, he would walk over the turf.

The peace question is too vital and important to be treated as a mere party matter, for it affects all equally and alike. Until such a Convention as we suggest is convened, we see little hope of ending the war.

A DUEL.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 16.

The chivalry, as well as non-combatants, for the first time for many a day, were thrown into an excitement this morning by a rumor that a hostile meeting had taken place between John M. Daniel, Esq., of the Richmond *Examiner*, and E. C. Elmore, Confederate States Treasurer. The current report is that the meeting took place at half past five o'clock this morning, on Dill's farm, two miles north of the city.

Mr. H. Rives Pollard, of the *Examiner*, acted as the friend of Mr. Daniel, and Lieut. Thompson Taylor, of South Carolina, as the friend of Mr. Elmore. The weapons used, it is said, were the ordinary smooth-bore duelling pistols; the distance ten paces. Only two shots were exchanged, Mr. Daniel being wounded at the second fire in the flesh part of the right leg, a few inches above the ankle. His wound, though not dangerous, is said to be very painful.

The affair grew out of a paragraph which appeared in the local column of the *Examiner* on the 1st inst., headed "Alleged Defalcation in the Treasury Department—Astonishing Developments."

The paragraph announced that the arrest of Detective F. W. Boyd, on the charge of attempting to bribe Detective R. W. Craddock "into silence in respect to certain facts concerning a high official" of the Treasury Department, had resulted in bringing to its development "a defalcation in the Treasury, said to be of a very large amount." Craddock reported to higher authority, and was instructed to ask $10,000 for the suppression of the fact that he had seen the "high official playing Government funds away at faro, and the gamblers 'beating him' out of immense sums."

It is stated on the street that Mr. Elmore addressed a note to Mr. Daniel, representing that public rumor unjustly pointed to him as the "high official" alluded to, and requesting the insertion of a paragraph in the *Examiner* disclaiming any allusion to the Treasurer. Mr. Daniel, report says, declined to insert the disclaimer, and further correspondence resulted in a challenge from Mr. Elmore, which was accepted.

THE REBEL TREASURER.

INDICTMENT FOR GAMBLING.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 17.

As the Treasurer of the Confederate States under-lies at this moment an indictment, charging him with habitual gambling at faro tables, the public, whose money has been passing through his hands, will be exceedingly gratified if he shall be acquitted on that charge; or that, if found guilty, it may further appear on the settlement of his accounts, that it is not with our money he has been gambling at this rate, but with his own—in which case he may be congratulated on the possession of so ample a private fortune.

It is understood that on his resignation of the office, his accounts, as usual in such cases, are in process of examination at the department, and the public curiosity is the more aroused about that affair, as it appears that two other officials of the Treasury are also indicted at the same time for the offense of gaming at faro. We trust it will not be held "scurrilous," nor a malignant attempt factiously to undermine the people's confidence in the Government, if we suggest, and most earnestly urge, that the investigation of these accounts should be made thorough and searching, and that its results should be communicated to the world as soon as possible. At a time when every family in the country is not only sending out the flower of its youth to the field, but pinching itself with privations before unknown to strengthen the hands of the Government, there is nothing so desirable as to be perfectly assured of the utmost integrity in the pecuniary administration of that Government. To reassure the public, therefore, to establish confidence in the Government, and to vindicate the fair fame of those officials who may have been unjustly accused of malfeasance, the thing that is wanted is a strict and speedy squaring of accounts.

A BLOCKADE-RUNNER DESTROYED.

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 10.

The steamer *Prince Albert*, Capt. COOMBS, which left Nassau last Wednesday, 3d inst., in attempting to run into this port Monday night, ran into the wreck of the steamer *Minho*, and grounded fast nearly opposite Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island. Finding it impossible to get her off, the officers and crew removed their baggage and a part of the cargo in small boats to Sullivan's Island. About daylight the Yankee batteries opened heavily upon the *Prince Albert*, completely riddling her with shot and shell, and several times setting the vessel on fire, rapidly reducing her to a total wreck. Only a small portion of the cargo, which consisted chiefly of medicines and other light articles, was saved.

The *Prince Albert* belonged to the Richmond Importing and Exporting Company, and had made one successful trip to this port from Nassau, and another outward. This was her second trip to this port.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 17.

This new Confederate steamer, which, according to the Yankee accounts, published in another column, is playing havoc with their commerce off Sandy Hook, is under the command of the brave Capt. J. TAYLOR WOOD, who made the gallant capture of two gunboats in the Rappahannock last year. The *Tallahassee* lately sailed from a Southern port, and is one of the swiftest vessels afloat, though the Northern papers say she is slow. Whenever there is a necessity for it, Capt. WOOD will show the Federal cruisers that she can run as well as fight.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Danville Monitor.

So far as we have heard from the North Carolina election, Randolph is the only county that has given a majority for HOLDEN. The vote stands: VANCE, 620; HOLDEN, 863; HOLDEN's majority, 243.

We had hoped there would not be a single county in the State that would exhibit so little appreciation of their own State position and honor as to give a majority against VANCE. But Randolph is the county where, in 1861, two energetic officers, after a full canvass to raise volunteers, failed not only to raise a company, but did not even galvanize one single dead resident into a living soldier.

COURTESIES TO THE ENEMY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 22.

Nothing has appeared from the military pen of BEAUREGARD more grateful to the sense of self-respect in the hearts of the Confederate people than Special Order No. 15, ordering that no communication whatever should be held between our pickets and those of the enemy. Some Confederate officers, as well as soldiers, may read with advantage that order, which speaks of "the moral disgrace incurred by troops in anything like voluntary or unnecessary association with the savage foes, who are not only warring against us, but persecuting our women and children and destroying private property. The hands of such a foe are unworthy the friendly or courteous touch of a Confederate soldier."

The soul that prompted those words is in the cause. Earnestness of nature is as essential in a soldier as an orator. We would rather listen to one electrical outburst of a "forest-born Demosthenes" than a dozen classical orations, as perfect and as cold as the statues of the great masters. When the two are united we have the highest style of eloquence; and when genius and patriotism are united in a military man, we have the model which all soldiers may do well to study. *Such a warrior is Beauregard.* He is not fighting for glory or the display of science. The powerful machinery of his intellect is moved by the inward fires of a fervid and intense devotion to his country. No one more clearly comprehends the nature of this contest, or the character of the enemy with whom we have to deal. A man of true humanity and gentleness, he has none of that false chivalry which fights wolves and panthers in kid gloves, and recognizes midnight burglars and highway robbers as honorable foemen. "Order No. 15" is the true fire of the Southern flint.

ORDERED TO DUTY.

The following officers, recently exchanged by way of Charleston, have been ordered to report for duty, as follows:

Maj.-Gen. ARCHER, ordered to report to headquarters of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Maj.-Gen. EDWARD JOHNSON, ordered to report to headquarters at Atlanta.

Brig.-Gen. JEFF. THOMPSON, ordered to report to Lieut.-Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH.

THE PEACE DEMOCRATS.

The *Sentinel* also hopes much from the action of the Peace Democracy in resisting the coming draft.

The same paper says that "six weeks hence we may be *invading the enemy's soil, and carrying on offensive warfare.*"

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

From the Mobile Tribune.

Wednesday morning we noticed that an accident occurred down the bay on Sunday night, and that Mr. J. J. LOVE had been killed and Mr. PIERCE severely wounded. The body of the supposed LOVE was brought up by the steamer *Natchez* and his friends notified of the fact, who immediately took charge of the remains, and preparations were made for the burial. That afternoon (Tuesday) a telegraphic dispatch was sent to Mrs. LOVE, who resides a short distance up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to come to the city. She did so, but by that time the supposed remains of her husband was well placed away in a packed coffin, and the body being in such a state of decomposition that her friends told her it was a matter of impossibility for him to be recognized by her; and for fear of some bad results, as she was exceedingly shaken by grief, they refused to open the coffin to give her the usual last look.

On Wednesday afternoon the corpse was escorted to its last resting-place by Mrs. LOVE and a large concourse of intimate friends and acquaintances. Lo! and behold the sequel! On Wednesday night, the live body of Mr. LOVE was brought up on the steamer *Dick Keyes*, and restored to his "widowed" wife and sorrowing friends; the mistake having occurred in sending the body from Navy Cove to the fort. It appears that four men were in the boat that the accident occurred on, and that some confusion occurred in respect to them, and that the person who sent up the body to the fort told the one in charge of it that it was that of JOSEPH LOVE. He delivered it from person to party until it was forwarded, when it has since been proven that the dead man was DENNIS MURPHY, also a very worthy citizen. The person of the deceased was about the same height and size as that of LOVE, and the haste and confusion in sending up the body caused the mistake, which has terminated in anything else than a joke.

It is also stated that on the morning of Wednesday, the newspapers containing the announcement of his death and funeral notice was read to Mr. LOVE at Fort Morgan. He immediately telegraphed to a lady friend (he not knowing that his wife was in the city) that he was safe and all right. The dispatch was received just before the funeral services were performed, and, owing to the excitement at the time, she, thinking it some trivial matter, laid the dispatch in her work-basket and continued her preparation for the funeral, and did not read it until LOVE made his appearance at her house at 12 o'clock at night, when the feelings of his wife and all present can be better imagined than described.

THE DUELING CASE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 18.

Messrs. HENRY R. POLLARD, of the *Examiner*, and EDWARD C. ELMORE, Confederate States Treasurer, made their appearance before Justices RIDDLE and LEE, of Henrico County, on Saturday; the first to answer the charge of being engaged as a second to Mr. JOHN M. DANIEL in a duel which was fought in the county on Tuesday morning last, and the latter as being one of the principals. Messrs. J. MARSHALL HANNA, GEORGE W. BUTLER, and Dr. A. E. PETICOLAS were examined; but as their testimony was the same which was elicited before the Mayor on Wednesday last, and which has already been published, there is no necessity of again repeating it. Dr. PETICOLAS, indeed, was more reticent in his testimony than at the first examination, notwithstanding the fact that the prosecuting attorney for Henrico County, Md., JOHN B. YOUNG, read from legal authority to show that fear of implicating himself by answering certain questions as a witness, need not prevent him from disclosing all he knew about the duel, as nothing which he might say as a witness could be brought to bear against him in any future criminal prosecution. On this question some discussion ensued between the prosecutor and Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, counsel for Mr. ELMORE; but the question was not pressed by Mr. YOUNG, and Dr. PETICOLAS was therefore permitted to remain silent. In the absence of Hon. PAULUS POWELL, alleged to be an important witness in the case, the justices decided to continue the examination till next Saturday, at the same place, the county court-house, and the parties entered into recognizance in the sum of $2,000 each for their appearance.

PRESENTATION TO EX-SECRETARY MEMMINGER.

On Thursday evening, Aug. 16, at Columbia, S. C., the Virginia ladies of the Treasury Bureau presented Mr. MEMMINGER with a handsome walking-cane, "enriched by inscriptions bearing testimony that it was a tribute of gratitude from Virginia ladies." The following correspondence attended the presentation:

"We, Virginia's daughters, beg Mr. MEMMINGER's acceptance of the accompanying humble testimonial of our gratitude to him for the benefit he has conferred on us by inaugurating a department for the employment of ladies, who, through the exigencies of the times, have been compelled to resort to some means of support. We thank him for his untiring efforts in our behalf while we were under his rule, and offer him this tribute simply as a memento of our grateful regard."

To this Mr. MEMMINGER replied:

"Mr. MEMMINGER has received with much satisfaction 'the memento' with which the 'daughters of Virginia' have honored him on his return home. Admiring as he does the spirit and fortitude evinced everywhere by the women of the country, he has witnessed, with increased satisfaction, the courage and perseverance with which many highly gifted ladies, who, before this war, knew neither care nor want, have been content to undertake the wearying duties which you now discharge. Many of you have given up brothers, fathers and husbands to the service of the country, and are now sustaining the families they have left by your daily labor. All have given up the comforts of home without murmur or repining. Mr. MEMMINGER has fully appreciated your efforts and your fidelity. He has the pleasure of saying that you have faithfully discharged your duties, and that he regards it as one of the highest privileges of the office which he has just left, that he has been able to open a field of usefulness to so many ladies deserving of the highest respect and esteem."

FINANCIAL PROJECTS.

OFFICE OF THE WHIG, Saturday, Aug. 13.

The Charleston *Courier* says that "a letter from a citizen and well informed gentleman now in Richmond, gives the gratifying assurance—which reaches us also from other sources, public and private—that the accession of Mr. TRENHOLM to the Treasury has improved and invigorated the tone of public confidence. The letter furnishes some general outlines of the plan of financial administration which will be pursued and adopted by the Treasury with the full coöperation of other departments as far as they can aid.

These may be briefly stated as follows, looking primarily toward a maintenance of Government without further issue of notes to swell the volume of currency:

1. All foreign supplies to be paid for in bills drawn against our own cotton.

2. Cotton purchases to be paid by selling sterling exchange to replace cost.

3. Domestic purchases of all kinds, as far as possible, to be paid in certificates of indebtedness, and of "loan on hypothecation."

A large debt due to one of the States has already been arranged in this way to mutual satisfaction.

4. Treasury notes now legally extant and received under operations of the loan or otherwise, to be reissued when necessary to meet payments not otherwise provided for in this plan.

5. The old notes to be recalled for certificates bearing four per cent. interest, and payable on demand after ninety days.

6. The receipt by anticipation of coupons for certain purposes of Government dues.

This expedient has been officially announced, and promises to work well. It deserves and demands the consideration of all who have deemed themselves hitherto compelled to pay ruinous rates for gold.

AUCTION SALES.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 20.

From the following list of prices, obtained at Messrs. ROBINSON, ADAMS & CO.'s sales, on Friday, a marked decline in the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life will be observed:

Apple Brandy, $51 62½ a gallon; Whisky, common, $54 50; superior, $86; Jamaica Rum from $75 to $79; Alcohol, $95.

Cotton Yarns, $39 to $40; 7-8 Sheeting, $3 55; Osnaburgs, $3 65.

Gum Opium, $3 65 a pound; Calomel, $18 a pound.

Country Cheese, $4 50 a pound.

Starch (a new article in our market, manufactured in Lynchburgh by Judge DANIEL,) $2 50 a pound.

Rice, from $1 50 to $1 80 a pound.

Brown Sugar, from $8 to $8 60.

Crushed Sugar, $11.

Sorghum Molasses, $38 a gallon.

Coffee (Cape and St. Domingo,) $11 50 a pound.

Lard, $6 15 a pound.

AN ORDER BY GEN. HILL.

The following order was issued by Gen. HILL, concerning the gallantry of the troops commanded by MAHONE in recent engagements:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS, Aug. 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 17.—ANDERSON's division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM MAHONE, has so distinguished itself by its successes during the present campaign as to merit the especial mention of the Corps Commander, and he tenders to the division its officers and men, his thanks for the gallantry displayed by them, whether attacking or attacked.

Thirty-one stand of colors, 15 pieces of artillery and 4,000 prisoners are the proud mementoes which signalize its valor and entitle it to the admiration and gratitude of our country.

(Signed) A. P. HILL, Lieutenant-General.

PERSONAL.

—When the war first broke out, a young married man of Steubenville, Ohio, volunteered. He was reported killed at Perryville, and subsequently his wife received a metallic coffin which purported to contain the body of her husband. She buried it with all due ceremony and affection, and after more than a year elapsed, she married again. A few days since, an exchanged prisoner passed through Steubenville, and left a message from the husband supposed to be dead, that he would probably be soon exchanged, and would be home again. Her present husband is worthy man, and the case becomes somewhate barrassing.

—MARY E. WISE, a female private of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, presented herself at the Paymaster-General's office, in Washington, on Friday morning, and drew her pay for two years' military service. MARY was in numerous engagements in the West, and was wounded three times—the last time at the battle of Lookout Mountain, the ball taking effect in the shoulder. She was dressed in male attire, and was conveyed from the battle-field to a hospital. On the Surgeon coming round to dress her wound, her sex was discovered, and she was mustered out of the service. MARY is said to be by no means bad-looking.

—One CAMPTOR, a farmer in Kent County Del., went into a field with his son a few days since, taking his gun with him, and sent the boy home to tell his mother that he was going to kill himself. The wife immediately ran to where he was, and throwing herself upon her knees, prayed him to desist. To her frantic inquiry, "What will I and the children do?" he merely replied, "Do the best you can," and immediately pulled the trigger, the load tearing off the entire skull, and scattering the blood and brains over the wretched woman.

—M. B. CONWAY writes to the *Independen* that SPURGEON is still young, scarcely thirty Summers having passed over his head. Growth of years has brought with it an increase of sobriety. The matter of the sermons contains fewer paradoxes and less of mere brilliancy of style than formerly. Mr. SPURGEON preaches every Sunday to a congregation as numerous as the population of many an English town.

—Admiral BUCHANAN, who has been taken prisoner by our forces at Mobile, was commandant of the Washington Navy-yard in 1861. He resigned on the 19th of April, and afterward asked to be restored, but his request was refused. He commanded the *Merrimac* in her attack on our fleet in Hampton Roads, and in the battle with the *Monitor*, and blew her up when Norfolk was occupied by Gen. WOOL.

— Travelers in the White Mountain region this summer complain that many natural objects of interest are defaced by the advertisements of New-York quack medicine men. A purse is to be made up by tourists to employ a house-painter to judiciously efface the offensive advertisements by the application of paint, as near as possible to the natural color of the objects disfignred.

—A private letter says: "HOOKER is a fine-looking man. Dress him in a citizen's suit and you would pick him out for a General. SHERMAN (great as he is) you would not select for a good Second Lieutenant. Gen. THOMAS you would think a well-to-do farmer, were he not in uniform. 'Old Safety' is his nickname. The men and officers have unbounded confidence in him."

—H. VAN ACKENBACH, a supposed rebel officer, has been arrested in Philadelphia, and committed in default of $1,000 bail, upon the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons, and in $1,500 bail for a further hearing upon the charge of being connected with the rebel army.

—Dr. S. MOSHER, of Latonia Springs, Kenton County, Ky., died on Sunday morning last. He was an excellent horticulturist, and for many years an active member of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

—Gen. KELLEY has received an ovation from the people of Columberland, Md., as a testimonial of their appreciation of the gallantry he displayed during the recent demonstrations against that place.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From recent European files we extract the following miscellaneous matters:

THE ALABAMA AND KEARSARGE.

THE WOUNDED MEN.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1864.

M. DUFOUR, a surgeon of the Imperial navy, has published an interesting account of the wounded seamen who were brought to the naval hospital at Cherbourg after the engagement between the *Alabama* and the *Kearsarge*. Of 50 men, one is dead, two remain in a dangerous state, and the others, favored by a strong constitution and the great care with which they were attended in the hospital, are recovering. For some days victors and vanquished lying near each other in the same room forgot the civil discord of which they were the victims. They were visited with the same solicitude and the same humanity by the officers of the ship which survived the engagement. One of the first remarks suggested by reading M. DUFOUR's statement is that the greater number of the wounds were caused not by cannon shot or shell, but by splinters from the ship. It has been observed by naval surgeons that since the use of shells in naval engagements the destruction of human life has been much greater than when round shot alone was used. It has been learnt from the same sea engagement that it is an error to suppose that the plating of wooden ships protects the crew from the splinters scattered about. The still increasing calibre of the guns used in modern warfare requires a greater number of men to serve them, and it follows that one shot may cause more destruction by striking a compact group of men. This was the case on board the *Alabama*. A shell fired from the *Kearsarge* falling among 19 men who were serving one of the *Alabama's* guns killed or wounded 15. The *Alabama* fired altogether 270 shots, of which the greater number were fired from howitzers. There were but 163 shots fired by the *Kearsarge*. Nobody appears to have been killed by the round shot—all the injury was inflicted directly or indirectly by the shells. The Captain of the *Kearsarge* very soon ceased firing from his four 32-pounders, which produced little effect, and used his 11-inched howitzers and a rifled 20-pounder placed forward. The victory was gained by these three pieces alone.

THE PREMIER AT BRADFORD.

The following is the passage of the speech delivered at Bradford by Lord PALMERSTON to which reference has already been made:

"Well, gentlemen, all I can say is that the course which has been pursued for the last five years has been conducted with benefit to the country. We have succeeded in preserving peace, although there were great events arising in different parts of the world in which we might have been implicated, and exhortations were not wanting—we might have been tempted plausibly enough upon good principles and good motives, but we refrained from being so. We have maintained peace, and I think in that respect we have done our duty to the country. [Cheers.] We have lamented, no doubt, that terrible war, that bloody war which has been raging in the northern part of the American continent, but we have felt that any endeavor on our part, or in conjunction with any other European Powers, to interfere in that quarrel, would have done mischief instead of good. The feelings are high when the quarrel is fierce and the battle raging. The combatants will not listen to the calm advice of friends, however good their intentions and wise their counsels. All that we have to do is to pursue the course by which, in the first instance, we adverted the consequences of this calamitous war, to abstain from meddling, and to wait for that hour, which must come at last, when the two parties, exhausted by their mutual efforts, are at last weaned away from those revengeful feelings which at present influence them, and more disposed to come to an amicable settlement. We can only hope that the time will shortly arrive when that blessed result will take place. Gentlemen, I have only again to say that I feel it a proud and grateful day on which I have met with so cordial a reception from such industrious and manly races as the inhabitants of Bradford, or which I have had the good fortune to meet so distinguished, and I may say so imposing an assembly as that which I have had the honor to address. I can only say that this day will be amongst the brightest in the annals of my life, and that I shall carry away with me feelings of gratitude and thankfulness which will never pass from my mind as long as I shall live. The noble lord sat down amidst prolonged cheers.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT ACT.

AN EXPRESSION BY CHIEF-JUSTICE COCKBURN.

The *Shipping Gazette*, of Aug. 12, gives the following report of proceedings in the Crown Court, Aug. 11, before Chief-Justice COCKBURN:

"JAMES CUNNINGHAM, an engineer, was charged with having, at Liverpool, in February last, unlawfully engaged or procured persons for the sea service of the Confederate States of America, contrary to the terms of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and also engaging himself to serve on board a Confederate ship. The vessel upon which the prisoner was engaged, and for which he procured others, was called the *Rappahannock*, and was formerly in Her Majesty's navy under the name of the *Victor*. In February last, the prisoner having induced a number of engineers and firemen to meet him in a public house in Athol-street, Liverpool, engaged them to go on board a steamer for a voyage to the East Indies. The ordinary wages of an engineer were £10 or £11 per month, but he offered them the large sum of £17 per month; to the firemen he offered £6 10s., the ordinary wages being £5 or £5 10s. They were told too that they need not bring their clothes, for clothes would be provided for them. The men met at the Lime-street station, whence they proceeded to London, being told the vessel was lying at Gravesend. At Euston station they were put into cabs and taken to the London-bridge station, where they again took train and were taken to Dover. Here they were refreshed very liberally with drink, and told that their vessel was in the stream, and that they would be taken on board by a tender. They went on board a steamer which turned out to be the Calais boat, which took them on board the *Rappahannock*. The engineers were taken down into the cabin, where they were told they were about to enter the Confederate service. They were asked if they were willing to serve, and, upon agreeing to do so, they were taken on shore and supplied with clothes—the Confederate uniform. The firemen, upon being asked if they would enlist in the Confederate service, expressed their surprise, saying that they had not come there for that purpose, but adding that they were willing to carry out the agreement they made in Liverpool, and ultimately they were sworn to do so. Afterward it appeared that some disagreement arose on board; some of the men being put in irons, and afterward running away and giving the information which led to the present prosecution. Several witnesses were called, and spoke to the facts of the case, as stated by the learned counsel, and said that railway tickets for their passage to London and thence to Dover were given to them by the prisoner, who was the second engineer on board the *Rappahannock*. The prisoner was found *Guilty*, and was liberated on his own recognisances in the sum of £150.

There were similar charges against two men named THOMAS BUCHANAN and WILLIAM CAMPBELL, who were also released on their own recognisances.

His lordship distinctly intimated that *any men charged with a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act a second time would be most severely dealt with. It was most essential, he said, for the interests of this country that subjects of the Sovereign should not go and enlist in the service of foreign States that were belligerent.* Frequent repetition of such an occurrence might possibly embroil this country with some other State at war."

ANOTHER CASE.

A dispatch, dated Liverpool, Saturday night, Aug. 14, says:

"The Crown prosecution in the case of JONES and HIGHAT for shipping seamen for the Confederate privateer *Georgia*, has terminated. The prisoners were found guilty, and bound over to appear when called on for judgment. Some points of law were reserved for the court above."

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

To the Editor of the Liverpool Daily Post:

SIR: It is impossible to read Lord EDWARD HOWARD's speech on emigration to America without feeling that he has been animated by the most benevolent sentiments, and may, probably, save some poor fellow a miserable fate. There is, however, such a thing as proving too much, and an excess of philanthropy may, in this instance, do almost as much harm as good. I have just returned from the United States and Canada, after several years of travel and residence, and am ready enough to admit that at Portland and New-York scoundrels are to be met with who await the arrival of emigrants, and, decoying them into low beer-houses and grog-shops, drug them with the *hospitable* whisky cup, and then enlist them for the sake of the large slice of the bounty which inevitably falls into the kidnappers' hands. But these "bounty jumpers," as they are called, are not recognized by the Government of the States, and are constantly arrested and brought before the magistracy. It is the *fault of the emigrant*—his folly and weakness in accepting the proffered drink—that so much decoying into the service is effected. Let the emigrants be warned by the captains of ships against the seductions of the shore runners, and we shall hear much less of kidnapping. On the other hand, it cannot be too earnestly impressed upon the starving laborer in this country that there is really a very large demand for workmen, and especially skilled workmen, in the Conadas and United States, to whom excellent wages, *regulated by the rise in the price of provisions*, are faithfully paid. I am personally acquainted with upwards of one hundred manufacturers—iron ship builders, boiler makers, stove builders, locomotive manufacturers, owners of cotton mills, car builders, carriage makers, &c., in the great towns of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Providence and Hartford, and I am prepared to vouch that they deal fairly and honorably by all who seek employment in their several works. Very many of those men have large contracts to execute, and they are too much interested in the fulfillment of their contracts with the Government to allow their hands to be inveigled into the military service. It would be a pity that our people should be driven to the workhouse, or even to accept miserable wages in this country, when thoroughly good opportunities offer for their employment in America. Especially should we be careful not to check emigration to Eastern Canada—our own colony—or we may soon find that the French population has risen to proportions dangerous alike to British and Protestant influence, and injurious to the prosperity of the country.

Yours very faithfully,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

P. S.—A very good test of the advantage, or otherwise, of emigration will be found in the remittances made to this country by the laboring classes in America for the passage of their relatives and friends. When those remittances drop off it may be believed that kidnapping is universal and wages below the level of the workmen's necessities. People do not send home money to make those they love worse off than they are in their own pauperized native villages.

THE LATE EXECUTIONS IN WARSAW.

WARSAW, Friday, Aug. 5, 1864.

The last chief of the celebrated Polish National Government and four of its members died this morning upon the gallows. The unfortunate victims were Romuald Traugutt, a discharged Russian Colonel; Krajewski, an architect; Joseph Toczyski, a bookkeeper; Zulincki, a teacher at the gymnasium, and Johann Jezioranski, a tax collector—all young men, none over thirty years of age. Originally twenty-two men and four women were sentenced to death by the military tribunals, but the Viceroy pardoned seventeen of the men and all the women. It must not be imagined, however, that the objects of Count BERG's clemency have much reason to congratulate themselves, for their sentences have been commuted partly into many years of labor in the Siberian mines, partly to shorter periods of confinement in fortresses in the same bleak and inhospitable country.

The official *Dziennik* of yesterday gives a detailed account of the whole prosecution, and furnishes many interesting particulars of the manner in which the insurrectionary Government was carried on. The following are extracts:

"Owing to the discoveries made by the Military Investigation Committee, and the increased activity of the Warsaw police, numbers of persons concerned in the revolutionary organization were arrested at the beginning of the year, and an extensive revolutionary correspondence was seized. Upon inspection of the documents, and examination of the prisoners, further arrests were undertaken, which, combined with information already obtained, rendered it possible to gain possession of the chiefs of the insurrection. The investigation which then took place brought into light the main details of the organization, and the action of the secret society, or so-called National Government, standing at the head of the movement.

The National Government operated by means of a special central organization in Warsaw, and of local administration in the eight voivodeships into which the rebels had divided the Kingdom of Poland. Up to Oct. 10, 1863, the Government was composed only of a small council, the composition and arrangement of which was veiled in the deepest mystery. After that date an entire change took place, one chief being recognized as the immediate and independent leader of the entire revolution. This chief was the discharged Lieut.-Col. ROMAULD TRAUGUTT, formerly leader of an insurgent corps in Lithuania. After the dispersion of his followers he fled to Cracow, whence he went to Warsaw, ostensibly as a traveler for a mercantile firm, under the assumed name of MICHAEL CZARNECKI.

The Warsaw Central Organization, as chief organ of the revolutionary Government, was composed of six departments, under different heads—Interior, War, Treasury, Foreign Affairs, Public Press and Police. In addition to its chief, each department had a certain number of subordinate officials and a secretary. Following out the principle adopted in the entire organization, the members of which each department was composed were unknown to its chief, and of the chiefs themselves most were strangers to one another. The local administrations in the voivodeships, whose members were known through the various decrees distributed among the people, consisted—1, of commissioners possessing certain powers; 2, of the civil chiefs of the voivodeships; 3, of chiefs of circles, towns and communes, &c., &c.

The *Dziennik* then gives in some detail a *résumé* of the operations of the National Government to the 10th October, 1863, the date of TRAUGUTT assuming the chief direction of affairs, and continues:

"From this period several heads of departments came into personal communication with TRAUGUTT, whom they visited at his lodgings in the house of HELENE KIRKOW, in Smolna-street. TRAUGUTT also frequently went to the officials to make arrangements with them. These meetings of the chiefs ceased in January, 1864, after the capture of various members. Thenceforth communications between the different departments was carried on through female agents.

The investigation proved that, besides TRAUGUTT, the chief personages of the revolutionary organization were the following:—1. Secretary of State, the architect, Janowski. 2. The Heads of Departments; Interior, Raphael Krajuwski, noble, aged 20; his secretaries, Thomas Burzynski and Gustav Piprochl; Treasury, Joseph Tockzyski, a bookkeeper, formerly banished, aged 37; his secretaries, Ilnichl, a noble, aged 50, and Summekl, noble, aged 19; War, Galozowski, (falsely called Galkowicz,) Russian, a military man; Foreign Affairs, Dunagowski, pastor of St. John's Church; his secretary, Wolynski, also a clergyman; Public Press, Waclow Przybylski, formerly teacher at the Wologodski Gymnasium; his secretary, Boguslawski, a noble, aged, 25; Police, Pinkowski, teacher at the Gymnasium; Wazkowski, town captain, the son of a Warsaw citizen. 3. The head of the publication department, Roman Zulinski, his secretaries and assistants, August Kvzeki, a noble, aged 25; Roman Frankowcki, student at the Warsaw High School, a noble, aged 24; Edward Trzebsecki, a noble, aged 25; Casimir Hantz, of Warsaw, aged 20. 4. The Commissioner of Ways and Roads, Johann Jezicranski, a noble, aged 30. 5. Maryan Dobiecki, a noble, aged 26, teacher at the Third District school at Warsaw.

These persons, with several culpable in a less degree, had incurred the penalty of death, but his Excellency confirmed the sentence to that effect passed by the court-martial only in the cases of the condemned men, TRAUGUTT, KRAJENSKI, TREZYSKI, ZULLINSKI and JEZICRANSKI. The sentences of the other prisoners were commuted by his Excellency, by virtue of the authority placed in his hands—in ILNICKI's case to fifteen years hard labor in the mines, DYBORCKI to twelve years, and eight of the others to ten years' confinement in Siberian fortresses, each prisoner incurring the loss of all civil rights.

The court-martial also found JOHANN MUKLANOWICZ, HELENA KIRKOW, the sisters EMILIA and BARBARA GAZOWSKA, and ANNA WROBLEWSKA, guilty of having illegally aided and abetted the rebels. For this offence Madame KIRKOW, MUKLANOWICZ and the GAZOWSKAS were condemned to loss of civil rights and hard labor in the factories, the former for eight years, the others for six. ANNA WROBLESKA, also losing her civil rights, was sentenced to transportation to Siberia. The present and future property of the criminals was also confiscated to the use of the State.

The five persons condemned to death were executed upon the glacis of the fortress this morning, although a pardon was hoped for to the last moment. They stepped upon the scaffold firmly, and underwent their fate with perfect resignation and composure, in presence of an immense crowd of excited spectators.

THE MURDER ON THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY.

From the Manchester Guardian.

On the evening of the murder, FRANZ MULLER, it has been ascertained, went about 7 o'clock to the house of Mr. REPSCH, Jewey-street, Minories, and was there left in the company of HAFFA, Mr. and Mrs. REPSCH having to go out. HAFFA states that MULLER left the house at 8 o'clock, and that he (HAFFA) did not go out at all. Nothing further is known of MULLER until the next morning, when he got up and deported himself in his usual cheerful manner, and after breakfast went out. He did not return home at his usual time, in fact it is not known when he returned, for all the other occupants of the house had retired to bed. On the Monday following the murder, MULLER visited Mrs. REPSCH, who saw he had got a new hat, which he said he had given 14s. for. Mrs. REPSCH also observed the ring obtained from Mr. DEATH, and took it from MULLER's scarf and examined it. On the following Wednesday, after some conversation, MULLER and HAFFA went to the shop of Mr. ARMIS, No. 121 Minories, where the former pawned the gold chain received from Mr. DEATH for 30s., and on coming out of the shop HAFFA gave him 12s. for the ticket, and advanced a further sum of £1 in order that MULLER might get his own watch and guard, which had been pawned for £3, out of pledge. When this was done the pair went to Princess-street, Leicester-square, where MULLER pledged the watch and guard for £4, and in consideration of a further advance of 5s. MULLER gave HAFFA the ticket. It has also been ascertained that on the morning of that day MULLER had not a fraction of money, consequently, when he, in the afternoon, went to the London Docks and paid £4 passage money he had only five shillings in money in his possession. It may here be remarked that the *Victoria* was freighted with a cargo of iron, and her sailing qualities are so far below mediocrity that it is not probable she will reach New-York before the 20th inst. From the information given by one of the agents of the owners of the vessel, who did not leave the ship until it reached Gravesend, MULLER attracted the attention of several of the passengers, through his being without a change of clothing and other requisites for so long a journey, and it was also noticed that the wristband of one of the sleeves of his shirt was torn off, and this drew a remark from one of the passengers that MULLER had on no shirt at all, to which MULLER offered as an explanation that on account of the edge of the wristband being frayed he had torn it off. On the way down the river the passengers read the newspapers containing the account of the murder, and commented freely upon it, but neither the agent nor the pilot is able to say whether MULLER made any remark on the subject. The police are now in possession of facts which place beyond doubt that the hat worn by MULLER when he embarked is the same that was worn by Mr. BRIGGS on the night he was murdered, and of such importance was this considered, that, at the request of the Commissioners of Police, Mr. BRIGGS the younger, accompanied Inspector KERRESSEY, of the second mail steamer, the more effectually to complete the evidence necessary for the extradition of MULLER. The sleeve lining found in the chimney in MULLER's bedroom, and the truncheon found in the neighborhood, are now in the possession of Dr. TAYLOR, who has submitted them to an analysis, and found the sleeve lining deeply saturated with human blood, a portion of which, he thinks, has been wiped from a boot. As regards the truncheon, the doctor has, as yet, expressed no opinion

The inquest was resumed yesterday. ELIZABETH BLYTH said she had two men residing with her at the beginning of last month. One was named GOODWIN and the other MULLER. MULLER left her on the 14th of July, having given her a fortnight's notice. On the Saturday previous to his leaving he went out between 11 and 12 o'clock, but she did not know where he went. GOODWIN went out in the evening and did not return till the following day. It was his habit to sleep out on Saturday nights. She did not particularly notice his hat. When MULLER took leave of her, he said he was going in the *Victoria* to New-York. At the head of GOODWIN's bed there was a life preserver. That produced by Inspector TIDDY was the one. ELIZABETH MATTHEWS, the wife of the cabman, said MULLER was engaged to be married to her husband's sister. He came to see them on the day after the murder. When he left she walked with him to the omnibus, but she did not know in what direction he was going. She noticed that he wore a chain. When she saw him before that, he had not a watch or chain which he was in the habit of wearing. He said he had lost them through betting. MULLER took the chain from the button-hole and, placing it in her hand, asked her how she liked it. There was no watch, but a locket attached to it. The locket was in his waistcoat pocket. He said it belonged to Mrs. REPSCH. At first she thought it was not a gold chain, as he had so recently lost the other. He told her that he gave £3 10s. for it. He gave the box in which the watch chain had been contained to her little girl. (The box was produced and identified by the witness.) He said he had come to wish them good-bye, and that he was going to New-York. She did not see him after that. She remarked to him that his hat wore very well, considering the time he had worn it. Her husband bought it for him at WALKER's, in Crawford-street, and she went with him when it was purchased. She first heard of the murder of Mr. BRIGGS on the Monday night, about 11 o'clock. A person in her house came up stairs and told of it. The person told her it was in a railway carriage. Her husband came home between 12 and 1 o'clock, his usual time, and she was in bed. She was in the habit of reading the newspapers, but she did not see the paper that week till the following Sunday. It was Mrs. PALING who informed her of the murder, but she had no further conversation with her on the subject. She did not remember that she spoke to her husband about the murder; but she thought her husband spoke to her about it on Thursday. Once or twice during the week he spoke of the murder, but she did not know on what days. (The Coroner pressed the witness very severely on this point.) Her husband could read; her husband often brought home newspapers which gentlemen gave him, but he did not bring one that week; the husband first asked her about the box; he read the name, and said it was the very name that he had read on the bills about the murder; they had a newspaper on the Sunday after the murder, but it was not opened, as she had her sister and her children to dine with them on that day, and after dinner went out. When her husband saw the box he said he would take it to the police station and did so. Her husband had left England for New-York with the police.

JOHN HAFF said he knew MULLER about three months. Witness worked at Mr. HODKINSON's, and MULLER worked there also. MULLER left about the 2d of July, stating that he was going to America. When he first knew MULLER, he had a gold watch and chain, and said he had pledged them. On that Saturday he had no chain, but on the Monday he had a new chain. MULLER told him he had given £3 15s. for it. Witness did not ask him where he had got the money from. He saw MULLER on the Tuesday evening, and they walked together to the Royal Exchange. He met him at Mr. REPSCH's, in Jewry-street; and he saw him again there on the following day. While witness was at work at Mr. HODGKINSON's on Wednesday, Mr. REPSCH came to him and said MULLER had not enough to pay his passage-money, and witness gave Mr. REPSCH a suit of clothes to pledge for 12s.—the sum required. Mr. REPSCH gave him the ticket for the clothes in the evening. MULLER gave him the ticket for a gold chain as security for the 12s. The chain had been pledged for £1 10s. He never had a ticket for a watch. The chain had been pledged with Mr. ANNIS, pawnbroker, of No. 121 Minories. LAMBERT, the police officer, produced the hat found in the railway carriage, and witness identified it as that of MULLER.

As some other witnesses were absent the inquiry was adjourned till the 22d of August.

A MADMAN IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* reports an alarming incident which occurred in one of the Edinburgh carriages on the Great Northern Railway, on Thursday night: "In one of the third-class compartments of the Express leaving King's Cross Station, at 9:15 P. M., a tall and strongly-built man, dressed as a sailor, and having a wild and haggard look, took his seat about three minutes before the train started. He was accompanied to the carriage by a woman, whom he afterwards referred to as his wife, and by a man, apparently a cab driver, with both of whom he took leave when the train was about to start. It had scarcely done so, when, on putting his hand to his pocket, he called out that he had been robbed of his purse, containing seventeen pounds, and at once began to shout and gesticulate in a manner which greatly alarmed his fellow-travellers, four in number, in the same compartment. He continued to roar and swear with increasing violence for some time, and then made an attempt to throw himself out of the window. He threw his arms and part of his body out of the window, and had just succeeded in placing one of his legs out when the other occupants of the carriage, who had been endeavoring to keep him back, succeeed in dragging him from the window. Being foiled in this attempt, he turned round upon those who had been instrumental in keeping him back. After a long and severe struggle, which, notwithstanding the speed the train was running at, was heard in the adjoining compartments, the sailor was overcome by the united exertions of the party, and was held down by two of their number. Though thus secured, he still continued to struggle and shout vehemently, and it was not till some time afterwards, when they managed to bind his hands and strap him to the seat, that the passengers in the compartment felt themselves secure. This train, it may be explained, makes the journey from London to Peterborough, a distance little short of eighty miles, without a single stoppage; and as the scene we have been describing began immediately after the train left London, the expectation of having to pass the time usually occupied between the two stations (one hour and fifty minutes) with such a companion must have been far from agreeable. While the struggle was going on, and even for some time afterwards, almost frantic attempts were made to get the train stopped. The attention of those in the adjoining compartment was readily gained by waving handkerchiefs out of the window, and by and by a full explanation of the circumstance was communicated through the aperture in which the lamp that lights both compartments is placed. A request to communicate with the guard was made from one carriage to another for a short distance, but it was found impossible to continue it, and, as the occupants of the compartments beyond the one nearest the scene of the disturbance could learn nothing as to its nature, a vague feeling of alarm seized them, and all the way along to Peterborough a succession of shouts of "Stop the train," mixed with the frantic screams of female occupants, was kept up. On the arrival of the train at Peterborough, the man was released by his captors and placed on the platform. No sooner was he there, however, than he rushed with a renewed outburst of fury on those who had taken the chief part in restraining his violence; and as he kept vociferating that they had robbed him of his money, it was some time before the railway officials could be got to interfere—indeed, it seemed likely for some time that he would be allowed to go on in the train. As remonstrances were made from all quarters to the station-master to take the fellow into custody, he at length agreed, after being furnished with the names and address of the other occupants of the carriage, to hand him over to the police. The general impression of those who witnessed the sailor's fury sems to be that he was laboring under a violent attack of delirium tremens, aud he had every appearance of having been drinking hard for some days."

One of the gentlemen who were in the carriage thus describes the scene: "Just before starting, the guard pushed into our carriage a man, apparently a sailor, who seemed to be somewhat intoxicated, and was unable to sit steadily. We had not proceeded far on our journey when he became very excited, and after fumbling in his pockets about a minute, he declared we had robbed him of all his money, and that he was ruined. Thereafter, jumping from his seat, he began to rush about the carriage, uttering the while the most frightful yells and imprecations. Thinking he was making up a story in order to obtain some money from us, we at first took no notice of him; but on his becoming more violent we tried to pacify him in every way we could think of, but without avail. He dashed up and down the carriage, striking out right and left, and it became but too evident that he was suffering from an attack of delirium tremens. As the situation was fast becoming alarming, and all our efforts to stop the train were unavailing, we were obliged to resort to force. The disturber of our peace was a strong, powerful fellow, and it required the united efforts of four of us to secure him. It may give some idea of the difficulty of our task to state that at one moment he threw himself half out of the window in his endeavors to break from us, while the next moment one of our party was exposed to a similar danger by being forced against the other window in endeavoring to hold him. At length we succeeded in tying his arms behind his back with a strap which one of us providentially had. Even when he was bound, his struggles were so violent that it took two of us to hold him down on the seat, and we were subsequently compelled to tie his legs tightly together with our handkerchiefs. As the man continued very violent, and we feared he might break the strap, which was not very strong, we still endeavored to alarm the guard; but, though we succeeded in gaining the attention of the passengers in the carriage next to ours, we were unable to make the guard hear, or attract his attention by our signals. We imagined we succeeded in alarming the officials at one of the stations we passed, as the danger signals were shown along the line, which caused the driver to slacken his speed, and we began to hope for a speedy deliverance; but in a few seconds we passed the lights, and the speed was increased again, without the train being brought to a stop, and we were forced to go on to Peterboro'—where the train made its first stoppage about 11 o'clock—having spent one hour and a half in unavailing attempts to alarm the guard. On arriving at the station, neither porter, guard nor station-master could be found for some minutes, though by this time nearly all the passengers in the train were aware of the position of affairs, and were around our carriage. When at last the station-master made his appearance, the man, who in the meantime had contrived to get his hands loose, had the impudence to turn round and accuse us of having robbed him of £17 sterling. He was, however, at last removed from the carriage, and we proceeded on our journey. One of our party expressed a wish that we had been honored with the presence of a director of the Company, to whom a little of our experience might have been useful. I am inclined to think no one can fully appreciate the danger of the present system till he make such a journey as we took."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The French papers contain the following odd story: "Letters from Abyssinia state that THEODORE, Emperor of that country, has just crowned his imperial eccentricities by an act which exceeds them all in extravagance. Having learned of the widowhood of Queen VICTORIA, he has had a letter written to her offering her his hand. Mr. CAMERON, the English Consul, was charged to forward this missive to his sovereign. The reply to so unforseen an offer not being immediately forthcoming, the Emperor THEODORE got angry, and had Mr. CAMERON put in chains until his Majesty should have obtained satisfaction for such a want of attention toward him. On hearing of the imprisonment of Mr. CAMERON, her Britannic Majesty is said to have decided on replying by a polite refusal, the sending of which by post was more economic than a special mission to Abyssinia.

—The quantity of petroleum imported to England during the first six months of this year exhibit a considerable decrease as compared with the corresponding period of 1863. Thus, in the first six months of 1864 5,653 tons were imported, against 21,061 tons in the first half of 1863, and 9,309 tons in the first half of 1862. In June the imports were only 883 tons, against 5,391 tons in June, 1863, and 2,614 tons in June, 1862. The decrease discernible in this year's imports is attributable to the diminished supplies from the United States, only 4,366 tons having been received from that quarter this year, against 20,066 tons in the corresponding period of 1863. The value of the petroleum imported in the first five months of 1864 was £100,051, against £264,528 in the corresponding period of 1863, and $67,185 in the corresponding period of 1862.

—Many anecdotes are related of the personal coolness and bravery of Marshal DE MACMAHON, Duke of Magenta. Some of the journals now narrate the following: During the Crimean war, when in command of the First Division, he received orders to take Fort Malakoff by assault. After a terrible struggle, in which his men could only advance by fighting hand to hand, he obtained a footing within the works. He then with a pencil wrote one line to the Commander-in-Chief, which for simplicity, has never been surpassed. It was: *J'y suis et j'y reste,* which he certainly did.—*Galignani.*

—The Richmond correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, writing of HUNTER's raid, says: "I hear that Gen. LONGSTREET narrowly escaped capture. He was stopping at Campbell County Court-house to recover from his wound. A party of raiders reached the house at dawn, before he was up, and inquired for him. The negro who went to the door told them that the General had left the evening previous, expressed his pleasure at seeing them, and his deep regret that they had not come sooner. By a lucky chance they failed to search the house, and so the General escaped. He will soon be well enough to take the field again, and exchange civilities in person."

— A statue is to be erected to the celebrated French painter GREUZE, the favorite of MARIA ANTOINETTE, at his birth-place, Tournois, in Bourgogne. GREUZE, the author of the "Broken Pitcher," was once in very high renown and state in France; but he died in 1804 neglected and in deep misery. When NAPOLEON I. accidentally heard of his death he said, "Why was he too proud to apply to me? I should have given him a pitcher of Sèvres filled with gold, wherewith he might have mended all his pitchers again!" It is the Emperor's wish that the dead master should now be honored by a statue.

—M. GODARD's new Montgolfier balloon, which ascended from Cremorne a few days since, very nearly happened an accident on nearing the earth again. The balloon and car were both damaged, and some of the passengers were injured, but, fortunately, not seriously. The balloon is a gigantic and cumbrous affair, inflated not by the ordinary means, but by heated air, obtained by burning compressed straw between the car and the balloon.

— A young Arab, belonging to the Third Regiment of Grenadiers of the Guard, who had recently been converted to Christianity, was baptized and confirmed recently at the Church of the Val de Grace, by Mgr. AMANTON, Bishop of Arcadiopolis, apostolic delegate for Persia and Mesopotamia. A great number of persons were present to witness the ceremony.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 28, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the army before Petersburgh, this morning, is again full of deep interest. The rebels do not seem to be willing to give up the contest for the possession of the Weldon Railroad. On Thursday afternoon a heavy force marched around our left flank to the rear, and suddenly attacked HANCOCK's corps which was divided up into small commands and engaged in destroying the railroad some distance south of Ream's Station. Taken thus at a disadvantage, our troops were thrown into some confusion, and some artillery and a number of prisoners were captured before our men were concentrated. Our line fell back and was reformed, when the enemy was repulsed with severe loss. At dark our forces withdrew, and during the night the enemy did the same, leaving his killed and wounded on the field. Reinforcements from the Fifth Corps came to HANCOCK, and this was what evidently caused the enemy to retire. Their losses are represented as being very severe. Our loss was chiefly in prisoners.

There is nothing later or additional from Gen. SHERIDAN's position in the valley.

Reliable information has been received at Fortress Monroe, from Roanoke Island, under date of the 24th inst., that a rebel force commanded by Major WHITFORD and Capt. KEYZAL, went to Greensboro, N. C., for conscripts for the rebel army, and that the Union citizens turned out in force to resist the conscription. A severe fight ensued, and the rebels were driven from Greensboro. Many of them were killed and wounded. Capt. KEYOE was killed and Major WHITFORD mortally wounded.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star*, with Panama dates to the 18th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the California mails, and a treasure list of $330,000. Her news is generally unimportant. The fine new steamship *Sacramento*, of the Pacific mail line, had arrived from New-York, by way of the Straits of Magellan, after a passage of sixty-three days. There is nothing new from Peru.

The President has approved Gen. GRANT's order relieving Baldy SMITH from command of the Eighteenth Army Corps, and directing him to proceed to New-York and await orders, with his staff. He has also approved the orders assigning Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. ORD to the command of that corps, and Maj.-Gen. D. B. BIRNEY to the command of the Tenth Corps.

Gen. POPE, who has had ten years' experience in fighting Indians, suggests, in an official report, a new way of dealing with the savages, so as to secure permanent peace. He proposes that whenever an Indian tribe makes difficulties, it shall be transported into the midst of the white population eastward, in the rear, as he says, instead of further to the front of the line of settlement; and there the Indians should, he thinks, be treated, not as tribes, but as individuals, accountable to the laws as other men or women, and part of the permanent population of the country.

The largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in Louisville assembled on Thursday evening, at the East Room of the Court-house, to hear the address of Gen. S. F. CARY, of Cincinnati. Although the hall was the largest to be obtained, hundreds went away, unable to obtain admission. It was a decided success, and a glorious indication that Kentucky will be with us in November. Every allusion of the speaker to a vigorous prosecution of the war, in favor of using the negroes, and indorsing the course of Mr. LINCOLN, was received with every manifestation of delight by the immense audience.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Aug. 25 states that Col. R. W. THOMPSON, Provost-Marshal of the Seventh Congressional District, on Wednesday afternoon seized from a saloon-keeper in Terre Haute, who is a prominent member of the "Sons of Liberty," *fifty-six kegs*, containing *sixteen hundred pounds of powder*, which had been purchased for the use of members of that treasonable order, and was no doubt destined for Sullivan County.

The Washington *Chronicle* announces that the finishing touches to the exterior of the magnificent dome of our Capitol were given yesterday. It is now completed, and stands a proud monument to American skill and mechanism. The height of the dome from the ground, on the east front, is 287 feet, and about 370 feet from Pennsylvania-avenue.

It is a very suggestive fact, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that this is roasting-ear season in Georgia, and that nearly all the cultivated land in that State is planted in corn. In other words, the fields are full of soft bread for the men, and excellent forage for horses, and armies may leave their line of communication without danger of starving. There will be news from Georgia soon.

Dr. JOSEPH K. BARNES, who, since the arrest of Surgeon-General HAMMOND, has had charge of the Medical Department, has been appointed Surgeon-General, vice Dr. HAMMOND removed.

JOHN A. HARRINGTON, of Jefferson County, Mo., for saying, "I am a rebel, and don't care a d—— who knows it," has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $500.

Comptroller BRENNAN has decided to accept all the bids given on last Thursday, for a loan of $946,700, on "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds." The total amount bid for was $227,200, of which more than half was at par. The balance of the loan the Comptroller has concluded to offer at a premium of three-fourths of one per cent., which is the average of all the premium bids opened on Thursday.

The *Miner's Journal* says that a large majority of the 6,047 rebels and Copperheads that went to the polls and voted against allowing the soldiers in the field to exercise the elective franchise, "are lineal descendants of the Tories of the revolutionary war" who were taken prisoners at Trenton, &c., and removed to "Gallows Hill," at Reading, a place yet known as the "Hessian encampment," and who, after being exchanged, located themselves in Berks county.

The fall in Gold on Saturday effectually checked speculation in produce and merchandise, especially in Breadstuffs, Cotton, Whisky and Petroleum, which were quite heavy and quoted cheaper. Hog products opened actively at advanced prices, but closed heavily. Wool was in fair demand and held firmly. Freights were dull and heavy.

Bounty Brokerage and the Difficulties Thrown in the Way of Recruiting.

There remains just a week more for the final adjustment of quotas in the various districts. As affects New-York, the question still remains to be settled, whether we shall have to fill a deficiency of twenty thousand by the draft, or find the quota more than filled already by uncredited naval enlistments. Leaving out of account, however, the temporary and altogether insufficient relief which a recognition of the naval recruits in the Provost-Marshal's summing up would bring us, we do well to consider several important facts in our estimate of the duty which the emergency demands. The first of these is that the national armies want filling; that uncredited naval recruits do not fill the army; and that by so much as the present draft falls short of bringing the requisite number of men, by that much will the numbers required by a new conscription be increased. The relief we shall get by any system of counting heads in the navy can be but temporary, and whatever may be the issue of the pending decision, the crisis demands fore-thought, work, a national system of recruiting operations, and an expenditure of *time* as well as money by those who really desire to coöperate with the Government.

A most important question, to which we think immediate attention should be paid, is that of the extravagant and often dishonest system of bounty brokerage. It need not be denied that recruits in very considerable numbers have been procured through broker agencies. But it is most sure, that by the clubbing together of those who are either obliged, or who desire voluntarily, to find substitutes, and by the appointment of independent agents who would make no deduction from the bounty accruing to the recruit, twice as much recruiting might have been done, and men of a far better class might have been secured, than corresponds with our experience of the business heretofore. It is, after all, those who can be influenced through their appetite for drink, that fall chiefly into the hands of the brokers. Sober, intelligent, and really valuable men do not fall into the traps that are laid by the unscrupulous broker. They have an instinctive assurance that whatever their service may be worth as enlisted men, they will not get more than half the amount if it passes through a broker's hands. And the consequence is that thousands are repelled from the service solely by the rascally agencies which meet them at the very threshold of military life.

There is no necessity why this state of things should continue. There are hundreds —we may say thousands—of active, clear-headed citizens here in New-York, possessing an intimate knowledge of the City, who could well enough afford the time to form clubs, with means enough to supply the place of the brokers, (who swallow half or two-thirds of the bounty money,) with agents equally expert, more honest and honorable, and supplied with money sufficient to make them independent of any commission whatever upon the bounty offered. Such agencies, organized under such auspices, if properly advertised, would attract thousands of respectable young men, who now refuse to be victimized and plundered for the benefit of an unscrupulous class.

Of course, a proposition of this sort is not to be confounded with any temporary expedient for shifting the severer burdens of the draft from one shoulder to another. There is no time, at least, for giving practical effect to any such scheme of operations in anticipation of the pending conscription. And we urge coöperative effort mainly with a view to what we feel certain will be the military exigences of the country, even after the draft has taken place. Without accepting in its literal sense, the definition which Gen. SHERMAN gives of these prospective exigences, there is so broad a basis of truth underlying that officer's estimate of the situation, that we should be worse than foolish to refuse to give heed to his admonitions. Work, steady, persevering work, in the business of finding volunteers for the Government must *not* cease with the draft, unless, indeed, we are all to remain satisfied to wait for another, and peradventure, a larger enrollment and conscription.

Of one thing we believe it is safe to assure those who may think well of clubbing together, and providing respectable recruiting agencies. It is this: After the draft the *price* of substitutes will have a rapid downward tendency. The number of marketable volunteers, for example, will have largely increased. At this moment, substitutes can only be had from the class of veterans who have already served what is equivalent to a life term in the army, from aliens and from those under the drafting age. When the conscription is once over, every class, not physically unfit for service, will supply recruits, and along with these, there will shortly come into the substitute market a large number of those whom the approach of Winter either throws out of employment or whose wages are curtailed below the positive requirements and cost of living. The work, then, which we suggest, could commence at no more favorable time than the present.

WASTE OF FORCE.—A correspondent of a Georgia rebel newspaper gives an account of one of the means adopted by Gen. HOOD to increase the effective strength of his army in this crisis. He is putting a gun into the hands of every unarmed man connected with his force. All of the cooks have been armed and returned to their respective commands, and the negroes connected with the army have been employed in that capacity. Quartermasters and commissaries have been made to disgorge the many superfluous men in their departments; surgeons also. The result is that the army has received a considerable reinforcement. In CLAYTON's division alone the number of new men returned from the cooking detachments reached 800, which, at this time, is considered a good regiment. The increase from the cooks alone will reach 4,000 effective men. But the rebel General, we are told, does not stop here. He has ordered the arming of every artillerist, except from No. 1 to 6, who are absolutely necessary to handle a piece. From this source an increase will be obtained amounting to near 3,000 men.

This is a wise and economical measure of Gen. HOOD; and it is a measure which might be imitated in some of our armies with profit. We have once or twice had orders upon the subject; and once or twice we have had temporarily something like action upon it. But after each attempt things have soon fallen back into their old state. There is now a large waste of effective men in the ways spoken of above, and in other ways. Economy of force is an essential in a war so great, so long, and so severe upon the country as this one.

What are the Rebels Fighting For?

A letter appeared in the *World* a few days ago, signed with initials which it is not difficult to recognize as those of Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS, in which an attempt is made to show that when the Southern people say they are fighting for "independence" they do not all mean complete separation from the North; that some only mean independence "in respect of all matters of domestic concern." The way in which Mr. CURTIS proves this is as follows:

> "It is of much more concernment to us, just now, to observe the fact, which all intelligent and dispassionate men will recognize, that in the present state of things these Southern declarations are susceptible of these two opposite meanings; and, *consequently*, that, while the Southern people are apparently unanimous in using the term 'independence,' they are not by any means unanimous in the meaning with which they use it."

If this is the style of reasoning by which the Chicago Convention is to reach its conclusions, its proceedings will furnish a curious subject of study. The word independence is capable in the mouth of a lawyer, or any intelligent man, of two very different significations; *therefore* certain persons who use it in speaking on the same subject are not agreed as to its meaning. There is a logical absurdity about this, so palpable that one finds it difficult to illustrate it; but it is somewhat like concluding on hearing a party of persons talking of a gig, that because a gig means both a boat and a two-wheeled vehicle, *therefore* some of them must of necessity have meant the one, while the rest meant the other.

This mode of getting at the real sentiment of the South, will, we need hardly say, never carry us very far toward our object. The time has long gone by when quibbles about words were sufficient to cover up the true nature of the controversy between the two sections. What JEFFERSON DAVIS and his *confrères*, or, as Mr. CURTIS calls them, the "Southern statesmen," really mean when they talk of "fighting for their independence," is to be ascertained not by finding out how many significations the dictionary attaches to the words they use, and then dividing those who use them into the same number of parties, but by examining the acts by which their words are accompanied. If a man puts a pistol to our head on the high road, and tells us to "shell out," he may possibly want only our box of matches, in order to light his cigar, but nothing will persuade us that he does not really want our purse. The way to find out what the South is fighting for, or, in other words, what it means by "independence," is to ascertain what it had when the fighting began, for it is not likely that it would go to war to acquire what it had already possessed. One of the things which it certainly possessed at that time was the exclusive right and authority to regulate its domestic institutions. This was solemnly secured by the Constitution, and no attempt was ever made by the General Government to take it away.

It may be said, however, that though no such attempt was made, they found that one would be made as soon as the Republican party got into power. Those who held this theory of the cause of the war to be correct, assume, no doubt, that what the South is fighting for now, if it be not for total separation, is for additional securities and guarantees that no such interference shall take place. But what securities or guarantees could we offer, or they exact, though we fought for a hundred years, which they did not possess before we fought at all? We might make another Constitution or amend the old one, or found a new Confederacy, but no matter what might be the shape or form of the arrangement or agreement that might be made between us, it would still, after all be the same in its essence and accidents as the old one—a pledge written on parchment. The wit of man cannot devise any other or stronger form of bond between two great communities than this. And yet the South have had this, and professes to have found it insufficient! Is it not fair to conclude, therefore, that having rejected it, what they have drawn the sword for is not a renewal of vows, but a total separation? What other conclusion can any candid man reach who addresses himself to the study of facts, instead of dissecting words?

Mr. CURTIS advises the Democratic party, as the grand remedy for the existing troubles, in case it should get into power, to make "to the people of the South a frank and straightforward tender of the Constitution" (the existing one.) If anything would lead one to despair of the nation, it would be the fact that there is a very large number of persons who would agree with Mr. CURTIS in thinking this remedy likely to prove efficacious. The besotting influence of party traditions could not be better illustrated than by the coolness and air of superior wisdom with which this suggestion is made. Long enjoyment of power has evidently had upon the Democratic party much the same effect it had upon the Bourbons: "it has learned nothing, and forgotten nothing." Four years of war have rolled over its head in vain. Every time the smoke of battle rises we see it prostrate before the same altar, mumbling the same idle formulæ before the same dumb idols, and thanking its gods, like the obstinate pot-house politician, "that it is not open to conviction."

The Situation in Mexico.

It must not be inferred from the rose colored accounts of the partisans of MAXIMILIAN, or from the contemplated withdrawal of a portion of the French force, that the position of the Austrian in Mexico is by any means an enviable one. The partisans of MAXIMILIAN have an evident interest in misleading the outside world as to the real state of affairs; and the recall of a division of the French army may be indicative rather of the anxiety of NAPOLEON to be rid of the business than of his *protégé's* ability to dispense with their services.

The *Opinione Nationale*, of Paris, and the last letter of our Havana correspondent, represent the situation of MAXIMILIAN in Mexico as quite different from what is represented. If the French Viceroy is in possession of the capital and some of the principal cities, there are at least a dozen Mexican States, say our authorities, which have not been subjected to the usurper, or recognized him as their sovereign. If the Hapsburg revels in the halls of Montezuma, the Government of JUAREZ is not yet defunct, and though the Republican President may not be able at present to meet his adversary in the field, he still has a large army at his disposal, beside innumerable guerrilla bands, which wage incessant war against the foe. If a few of the Mexican chiefs have abandoned the national cause, the greater number of them have remained true, and the traitors have rarely succeeded in prevailing on Mexican soldiers to follow their example; and at Michoacan, the Republican officers fired on their commander when he sought to seduce them from their allegiance, and would have slain him had he not fled. URAGA, we hope, is not to be reckoned among the traitors, for he has but lately declared in a letter "that the *protégé* of NAPOLEON is much more likely to come over to the cause of liberty than he is to abandon it." There have, however, been accounts that subsequent to this he went over to the Imperialists.

While such is the spirit which animates the Republican party and its chiefs, it seems rather soon to pronounce the cause of Mexican freedom hopeless. As long as the French troops remain, the throne of MAXIMILIAN may be secure, but the moment they are gone, and he is left at the mercy of a native army, his real helplessness may become apparent. Already he has involved himself in a quarrel with that order in the State which was at first so entirely devoted to him—the Catholic priesthood. This powerful body was sanguine enough to expect that the mushroom monarch, whom they had aided to set up, would restore to the Church the property which former Governments had taken from her, and applied to secular purposes. But MAXIMILIAN needed this property as much as his Republican predecessors, and refused to disgorge it. Now, the Archbishop of Mexico, and the priesthood generally, grew very indignant when they discovered that the brother of the Austrian Emperor had no more reverence for sacred things than the profane democrat whose power they had conspired to subvert, and that the *quid pro quo* in consideration of which they had polluted themselves with treason was not likely to be forthcoming. From that time to this the breach between the new régime and the church has been gradually widening, and in due season the Mexican clergy may display no less zeal in aiding to overthrow the Hapsburgh dynasty than they once displayed in aiding to establish it. Would it not be singular if that order of men in Mexico which has ever been the enemy of her freedom, and which was originally the most devoted supporter of her oppressors, should be converted into a principal instrument for crushing the foreign tyranny, and working out the emancipation and salvation of the commonwealth?

Electoral Liberty in France.

Imperialism has achieved another great triumph over Liberty in France. Messrs GARNIER PAGES and CARNOT, with their colleagues of the Committee of Thirteen, have been recently convicted, in the Paris Police Court, as members of an illegal association, and sentenced to pay a fine of 500 francs each.

It will be recollected how the Committee of Thirteen was formed to organize the democracy of the Capital, prior to its last contest with the Government at the ballot-box; how said committee was dispersed from the house of M. GARNIER PAGES, when assembled there for the discussion of electoral matters; and how the letters and papers of several of its members were seized and carried off to the Metropolitan Prefecture. Now, so far, it would seem as if the Government, and not the committee, were the offending party. The gentlemen of the committee had a perfect right to associate, to assemble, and to discuss electioneering matters; but what right had the Government to break into their domiciles, to seize their papers, to outrage their privileges as French citizens? Yet, presently, on the parties coming into court, we find that they have changed *rôles*—that the offender has turned prosecutor, and that the aggrieved have been metamorphosed into criminals. This, however, will surprise none who know what abject tools of NAPOLEON French judges and juridical tribunals are. In order to justify the sentence passed on the accused, the laws were strained, misinterpreted, distorted. According to article 291 of the French Penal Code, any association, not comprising more than twenty persons, and whose object is constitutional, may meet for the discussion of political or literary topics without the permission of the Government. Well, the Electoral Committee formed by Messrs. PAGET and CARNOT consisted of only *thirteen* persons, and was thoroughly legitimate; therefore, neither on the ground of numbers, nor on any other ground, could its legality be fairly called in question. But what did its legality or the innocence of its members avail? The court had determined on a conviction, and, to implicate the accused, the Imperial advocate was allowed to reckon as members of the committee all parties who had ever corresponded with or remitted pecuniary aid to it. By this device, and that of considering all the departmental committees as branches of the Paris committee, a case was made out against the defendants which brought them within the forementioned article of the Penal Code and the supplementary law of April, 1894.

The case of the accused was opened by M. JULES FAVRE, who, in a most eloquent and argumentative speech, demonstrated the unjustifiable nature of the prosecution and the innocence of his clients. He ridiculed the shifts to which the Imperial advocate had to resort in order to eke out the numerical defect of the committee. He showed that article 291 of the Penal Code did not apply to temporary associations at all, but only to those having a fixed and permanent organization. He appealed to the letters and papers of the men on trial, which had been unlawfully seized by the Government, and which did not contain a single disloyal sentiment, in proof of the groundlessness of the charge. In a word, his defence was so conclusive, complete and masterly, that the other counsel of the accused determined to rest their case on the oration of M. JULES FAVRE, and declined to plead. But powerful, ratiocinative and splendid as was that oration, it moved not the tribunal to which it was addressed, and the members of the committee were convicted and condemned.

After this decision, what political privileges can a Frenchman be said to possess under the BONAPARTE régime? If the minions of despotism can enter his domicile at pleasure, and disperse his guests, break his doors, and seize his papers—if he cannot combine with his neighbors to discuss electoral topics, or to organize for electoral contests, he is no longer a citizen, but a serf.

It was hoped that the promulgation of the Constitution of November, 1860, would usher in a new era, in France, and lead to the establishment of a political system which would reconcile order with freedom. Instead of this anticipation being realized, Imperialism has become more intolerant than ever. The Press has been more effectually muzzled, the laws have been more recklessly trampled on, the rights of individuals have been more audaciously violated, while the courts have so progressed in corruption and servility, that the oppressed need expect neither justice nor protection from them. The political impotency and degradation of the French people are in fact at present such, that it may be doubted whether the political condition of the Romans under the iron rule of the CÆSARS, was more abject.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 27.

FROM ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from Admiral FARRAGUT, dated Mobile Bay, Aug. 12, giving a detailed report of his entrance into Mobile Bay on the 5th inst. He says, notwithstanding the loss of life, particularly on the *Hartford*, and the terrible disaster to the *Tecumseh*, the result of the fight was a glorious victory, and he has reason to feel proud of the officers, seamen and marines of the squadron under his command, for it has never fallen to the lot of an officer to be thus situated and thus sustained. Regular discipline will bring men to any amount of endurance; but there is a natural fear of hidden dangers, particularly when so awfully destructive of human life as the torpedoes, which requires more discipline to overcome. He says it was only at the urgent request of the Captains and the commanding officers that he yielded, the *Brooklyn* being the leading ship of the line, as she had four chase guns and an ingenious arrangement for picking up torpedoes, and because in their judgment the flag-ship ought not to be too much exposed. This he believes to be an error, for apart from the fact that exposure is one of the penalties of rank in the navy, it will always be the aim of the enemy to destroy the flag-ship, and as appeared in the sequel, such attempt was very persistently made; but Providence did not permit it to be successful. In the course of his narrative the Admiral says:

> "As I had an elevated position in the main rigging, near the top, I was able to overlook, not only the deck of the *Hartford*, but the other vessels of the fleet. I witnessed the terrible effects of the enemy's shot, and the good conduct of the men at their guns; and although, no doubt, their hearts sickened, as mine did, when their shipmates were struck down beside them, yet there was not a moment's hesitation to lay their comrades aside, and spring again to their deadly work."

A NAVAL AFFAIR.

The Navy Department has information from Admiral DAHLGREN of a brilliant descent into rebel territory, in which Commander CALVOCORESSI captured a Lieutenant and twenty privates of Company F, Third South Carolina Cavalry, and dispersed the remainder. He also captured their arms and equipments, burned their encampment and destroyed two large salt works; captured six overseers and seventy-one slaves, destroyed a bridge on the main road from Savannah and captured a mail.

TRADE IN THE MOORISH DOMINIONS.

The State Department has been officially informed that the restrictions hitherto imposed on trade in the interior markets of the Moorish dominions have been removed. By an agreement between the Sultan and foreign representatives in that country, made in 1862, merchants were prohibited from going to markets in the interior to buy wool and cereals, but were permitted to purchase only in the markets of sea-port towns. This restrictive agreement, which paralyzed trade, and operated greatly to the prejudice of Christian merchants, has, at the request of the foreign representatives, been rescinded, and no restrictions other than those imposed by treaty are now in force.

SENTENCES FOR DESERTION.

Four privates have been tried and found guilty of desertion and reënlisting in other regiments. They were sentenced to be dismissed the service of the United States, and confined at hard labor in Fort Delaware for three years.

THE INDIAN MASSACRES—FURTHER ACCOUNTS. —Mr. LOBACH, a trader, arrived at Leavenworth last Thursday, from the district now infested by hostile Indians. He states that GILLETT's ranch, west of Fort Kearney, was attacked and the occupants killed, consisting of two men, beside Mr. GILLETT, and the stock run off. Six miles above GILMAN's ranch, he saw Indians surround a couple of emigrant-wagons, and it was thought by those in the coach that the men were killed. A man named CARSON, accompanied by two others, while cutting hay six miles from GILMAN's ranch, were attacked and the party killed. Small parties of Indians are hovering in the bluffs all the way from Cottonwood Springs to Kearney, a distance of nine miles. They are very bold, riding up to within shooting distance, discharging their arms, and riding back again. At times various parties concentrate for the purpose of attacking trains, and, if successful, scatter again, driving the stock captured into the bluffs, generally on the north side of the Platte. From forty to fifty persons have been murdered between Cottonwood Springs and Big Sandy. East of Kearney, along the divide, to Big Sandy, is considered the most dangerous, on account of the broken nature of the ground. Fears are entertained by settlers along the Platte, in Nebraska, that the Indians may strike across the Little Blue into the settlements along the Nebraska route, and already the people are stampeding toward the Missouri River. A four-mule train of six wagons, belonging to a Mr. [illegible], of Atchison, was corralled at Elm Creek, the party, consisting of eight men, killed, the stock driven off, and the property destroyed. Elm Creek is about midway between the Little Blue and Kearney.—*St. Louis Union, Aug. 22.*

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Improvements and the Effect—Rains—The Cotton Worm.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

Still the same dearth of news exists in the Department of the Gulf. There has been another threatened horse seizure—guards were placed over all the stables—but were removed without doing any further damage. It seems strange that the policy of the Government should not be to make friends rather than enemies, but it is not so. Had notice been given to the merchants and citizens of New-Orleans that horses were wanted for Government use, a very few days would have been sufficed to raise money enough to purchase all that were needed; instead of that, the horses were seized in the rudest, most impolitic manner. Some of the owners have recovered their horses, others have been unable to; and as no care was taken of the animals while they were in the hands of the Government, some were so much injured by being kicked, bitten, &c., that they are valueless.

The continued rains with which the country has been visited are doing much toward ruining the cotton crop. For forty-two days we have had more or less rain every day (generally more.) In addition to this, the worm has attacked the cotton in many places. A small miller lays its eggs under the leaf of the plant, and millions of worms are hatched therefrom. On one plantation these worms eat $30,000 worth of cotton in one night. Add to these troubles the fear of guerrillas, and you may imagine our planters do not feel perfectly easy in their minds.

The hatred of Yankees still rages here with unabated vigor. "Dirty Yankee," "D——d Yankee," and such terms, spoken in tones the most contemptuous, are heard daily in the streets, uttered sometimes, too, by the pretty lips of daintily-dressed damsels, whose mouths were made for better things. While this state of things continues, it seems hopeless to think of peace. M.

Obituary.

DR. JONATHAN KNIGHT, OF NEW-HAVEN.

The death of Dr. JONATHAN KNIGHT, of New-Haven, has already been announced. He was born in Norwalk, Conn., Sept. 4, 1789. His father was Dr. JONATHAN KNIGHT, a physician in that town, who had previously been a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army. His mother was ANN FITCH, daughter of Dr. ASAHEL FITCH, of Reiding. Dr. KNIGHT was graduated at Yale College, with high honors, in the class of 1808, at the age of 19 years. Two years after graduation, he was appointed one of the tutors in the College, which position he resigned at the expiration of a single year, in order to qualify himself for his future duties. On the first organization, in 1813, of the Medical School in connection with Yale College, and at the early age of 23 years, Dr. KNIGHT was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, a position which he filled with distinguished ability to the time of his death.

S. F. STREETER, OF BALTIMORE.

Baltimore papers announce the decease of SEBASTIAN F. STREETER, Esq., for many years a prominent and respected citizen of that city. His death was occasioned by an attack of typhoid fever, produced by his incessant labors among our soldiers before Petersburgh, whither he went in company with physicians, nurses and comforts to relieve their sufferings. Mr. STREETER was born in Boston in 1810, and was a son of the venerable SEBASTIAN STREETER, the oldest Universalist minister in the United States, who survives him. He graduated at Harvard College, and subsequently became actively engaged in literary pursuits. At the time of his death, Mr. STREETER was connected with the Municipal Government of Baltimore, and also occupied high offices in several important societies.

Gen. Smith's Expedition.

ITS PROGRESS INTO MISSISSIPPI.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press.

The following extract from a private letter from Col. WM. R. MARSHALL, of the Seventh Minnesota, indicates the position on the 10th instant of Gen. A. J. SMITH's column, which is accompanied by the Seventh, Ninth and Tenth Minnesota Regiments. The column was then at the crossing of the Tallahatchie, south of the river, and about seventeen miles south of Holly Springs. There is nothing to indicate its destination.

SOUTH SIDE OF THE TALLAHATCHIE,
ON MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL R. R., NEAR ABBYVILLE,
Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1864.

Sunday afternoon, the 7th, my regiment, and the Thirty-fifth Iowa were ordered forward to occupy the crossing of the Tallahatchie. The Twelfth Missouri Cavalry (and pioneers to repair bridges) were with us. We encountered a small force of the enemy on the upper side of the river; they disputed possession with us. I had three men wounded; Sergt. GOODHUE, Co. A, foot, slightly; THOMAS HASSELL, Co. D, shoulder, slightly; THOS. HALEY, Co. K, head, severely. On the 8th, my regiment was advanced over the river, and we had a wearying time, the whole regiment being deployed as skirmishers. Part of the line was in woods with dense undergrowth, a perfect jungle.

Yesterday a large force crossed the river, and the enemy, after trying our mettle for one or two hours, fled. We now occupy their camp—a strong defensive position, on a hill, one mile south of the river. We shall rest here a day or two, for the supply train to come up, and then forward again. I believe we leave the railroad here, but do not know where we are to go.

Gen. MOWER says we shall have no fighting. Tupello was quite enough for Gen. FORREST.

After we leave here, probably we shall have no communication for one or two weeks, as was the case in a former expedition.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

STAMP DUTY ON INVOICES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1864.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 3d inst., I have to say that invoices of merchandise sold, when receipted, are chargeable with a stamp duty of 2 cents, under the head of receipts, in the schedule of stamp duties. Very respectfully,

J. J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

To THEO. P. HAUGHEY, Esq., Collector Sixth District of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.

NO CHARGE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1864.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 12th inst., I have to say, that the act of June 30, 1864, does not impose a stamp duty when the payment of the same would be a direct charge on the Treasury of the United States, or of any State, town, city or county.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

To BENJ. EARL, Esq., Fall River, Mass.

NEW PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.—Mr. J. W DODGE, miniature painter, of this City, has recently completed a new portrait of the Father of his Country, which is believed to be the most faithful and satisfactory likeness of the great man ever executed. The peculiarity of this beautiful picture is, that the features are taken exclusively from the celebrated cast by HOUDON, moulded upon the living face, and is consequently a *fac simile* of the man. As this cast was taken eight years before WASHINGTON sat to STUART, the effect of the "artificial teeth" was avoided, which, according to IRVING, "affects the expression about the mouth in STUART's picture, adding also to the appearance of age." Mr. DODGE, who was so successful in his likeness of CLAY and JACKSON, has made a very elaborate copy of the cast in question, which has been admirably photographed. It is as remarkable as true that no careful copy of HOUDON's cast had ever been made in the form of an engraving, until this one by Mr. DODGE. The original portrait can be seen at the studio of the artist, No. 713 Broadway.

CORRECTION.—In our report of the proceedings in the case of MULLER, the English railway murderer, published on Friday, it was stated that the pilots had been instructed to notify Capt. CHAMPION, of the *Victoria*, that he would be held responsible if MULLER should escape. This was a mistake. At the request of her Majesty's Consul, the Pilot Commissioners notified their pilots to simply request Capt. CHAMPION not to let MULLER become aware that the officers were on the lookout for him.

CORNWALL REGATTA CLUB.—The annual regatta of this club takes place at Cornwall Landing, on the Hudson, to-morrow. The *Daniel Drew*, day boat up from Desbrosses-street, will make a special stop at Cornwall, for the convenience of passengers going up. Great pains have been taken by the managers to make this one of the most elegant affairs of the season. A great many residents of New-York will participate.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

Speech by Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

The political campaign now in progress in Indiana, is daily assuming greater interest and importance. On Aug. 20, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX made an address at Peru, (Ind.) from which we make the following extract. Discussing the terms of peace proposed by the rebels, he said:

Among other things you must recognize the Confederacy and pay the rebel war debt. Whenever you hear these men talking about your national debt, they represent it to be much greater than it really is, instead of $1,800,000,000 they say it is $[illegible],000,000, and it is easy to determine the reason they do so. It is because they would include the rebel debt. They want you to pay that debt, and of course that swells the figures of your own. If the Valparaiso platform is right, then you ought to pay that debt, every cent of it. If their platform is right, then you are murderers and they are patriots. If your platform is right, however, these rebels are all wrong, and their sympathizers in the North are not much better.

EDMUND KIRKE was down there the other day on a mission of peace. He saw JEFF. DAVIS, and here is what he told him. Said Mr. DAVIS. "This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in its tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self-Government. We are not fighting for Slavery. We are fighting for independence, and that or extermination we will have."

CONSEQUENCES OF SEPARATION.

Understand now the terms they must have—recognition or subjugation. This is the language of the leader of the great conspiracy himself. I do not know how you may feel on this subject. Sometimes there may be clouds over our prospects. Sometimes you may think it looks gloomy. But our fathers in the revolutionary struggle went through seven long years of war, and pressed on until at last the god of battles gave them the victory, and this nation was born into the family of nations. You may feel somewhat despondent, but as for me, so help me God, never will I consent to a disruption of this Union. If we cannot live in peace as one nation, we cannot live in peace as two nations. Whenever you acknowledge the rebel Confederacy, you acknowledge the right of secession, which is like picking the very stones from under this building one by one, which will cause it to fall into a shapeless mass of ruins. If they can secede in the South, they can do so in the North. First comes Michigan, and says: "You have acknowledged the right of secession, and when you made these terms with the South we did not agree to them. We are going to stand by ourselves. We repudiate your settlement, your government and your debt." Whenever you recognize one rebellion, the pathway to another is very easy. Ohio can say: "We, too, dissent from the settlement." New-York can say: "We can make more by taking the import duties and putting them into our coffers, than by being a part of the Government. We will strike for ourselves, and will have nothing more to do with your Union." And thus, after you have made your Government a rope of sand, I ask you where you will be? Where will your pensions be for your soldiers who come home crippled in the nation's defence? Where will your pensions be for those widows and orphans who have given their husbands and fathers to their country? Where will be the flag of your country? You will be lower down in the scale of nations of the earth than Mexico, consigned to endless anarchy, with a long border, which will ever be the scene of war along its whole extent. You will have nothing but war, until at last, as in Mexico, the prophecies of the Old World will be fulfilled, and some strong man will come out of that sea of anarchy and plant a despotism on the soil of America, and your liberties will be destroyed forever.

On the contrary, your pathway to safety is to press on, to yield no jot of heart or hope, resolved that you will conquer in this great struggle. With that resolution, there will be no such word as fail.

Mr. COLFAX then alluded to the recent revolutionary order of the O. A. K. and other secret societies and proceeded to discuss

THE GUERRILLA DEMOCRACY.

I did intend to speak to you about the legislation of Congress in the past session, but I find I am detaining you too long. But, let me draw your attention to one law that was passed last session, a law for the punishment of guerrillas by court-martial—men who take the Amnesty Oath and are citizens and farmers in the day-time, but when the darkness of night is upon them, come out from their homes and stealthily creep along till they find the Union pickets, whom they murder in cold blood, and then return to their farms to be as "loyal" and as peaceable as ever. These men are worse than rebel soldiers, because they do their work by night and secretly. A bill was reported by the Military Committee to punish these men. It was fought at every stage—resisted in the opening by Mr. ANCONA, of Berks County, Pennsylvania—that illustrious Democratic county, which gives two thousand majority against soldiers voting. Soldiers, of all other men, ought to be entitled to vote—of all others, the brave and heroic defenders we have in the field, should enjoy this right. They prove how much they love our Government by going forth to fight for it, and they should not be denied, while absent, the elective franchise, which is one of the dearest rights the rebels are trying to destroy. This bill was resisted by the Democrats in the Senate—resisted all the way through by a party vote. I cannot understand the reason why. There is a solution to some of these things, but I never could understand the reason why even these men who sympathize with the rebel armies, should oppose the punishment of guerrillas. Every one of them ought to go down to try the hospitalities at Belle Isle. They ought to try the inside of a Southern prison. They would come back to their homes in the North with their ideas on this subject very much changed.

They had another object very dear to their hearts during the last session of Congress. All through the session they made efforts to have the soldiers paid in gold, and not only that, but to raise their pay from thirteen to twenty or twenty-five dollars per month. One would have supposed they must be great friends of the soldiers. But when we came to pass a tax bill to raise the means without which the soldiers could not get even ten dollars a month, what did they do? Every one of them voted against it. How are you going to pay your soldiers without a tax bill to raise the money? They would pass no tax bill, no tariff bill, no income bill of any kind, and yet they attempted to double the expenses of your army. What was this for? It was, in the first place, to pretend they were the friends of the soldiers, and in the next place to destroy the credit of your Government. They are trying to do that now. But they will not succeed; neither will they succeed in making the soldiers believe they are their true friends. They are trying to destroy the credit of your Government, I say. They are trying to make it appear that Government bonds which you hold will be worthless, and that all your greenbacks will soon be as so much waste paper. If these bonds are worthless, your farms are worthless—everything you have got is worthless, if the Government cannot pay its debts. But the Government can pay its debts, and every dollar in greenback currency is a first mortgage upon every acre of land in the country.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

How much does your national debt amount to? It amounts to just seven per cent. of the entire wealth of the country. According to statistics, you are increasing in wealth every year, even with this war on your hands, by hundreds of millions more than your debt is increasing. They say your expenses are three or four millions per day, and they use every possible means to exaggerate the debt, just as they always exaggerate our defeats on the battle fields, and underrate our victories. The entire debt of the United States is eighteen hundred millions. One hundred millions of this was bequeathed by Mr. BUCHANAN, as a legacy for us to remember him by; and, in view of this, there is no danger of forgetting him. We have enough to remember him by beside that. This leaves seventeen hundred millions. Your debt has increased at the rate of less than five hundred millions a year, less than a million and a half a day, even taking into consideration the whole increase, with the enormous cost of your navy, of arming and equipping men and preparing them for the field, and the manufacture of cannon and all the new munitions of war that had to be provided. Your debt is increasing now at the rate of only one million of dollars per day. Mr. FESSENDEN states that since the passage of the new tax-bill the receipts from taxes have averaged nearly a million of dollars per day. Your tariff bill raises one hundred millions of dollars a year in gold, with which to pay the interest on the Government bonds. If this war were to continue a year or fifteen months longer, your debt would then amount to twenty-five hundred millions of dollars, five hundred millions of which would be in the shape of greenbacks, on which no interest is paid, and two thousand millions would be for bonds, on which an interest of six per cent. or less, is paid. I want to show you that your financial system is based upon a rock, and that even the rebellion may dash its waves against it, but cannot shake it. Your interest on two thousand millions would be a hundred and twenty millions. Put your annual expenses twice as high as in times of peace—put it at one hundred and thirty millions—then your total expenses for interest and Government expenses would be two hundred and fifty millions a year. You have an internal tax bill that will realize a million dollars a day. You are going to put a new tax on whisky and tobacco, which will yield an enormous revenue, as soon as the stocks of these articles now on hand are consumed, which I hope will be very soon. They say there is a six months' stock on hand. I hope there is not. I want to see it all consumed speedily, so that the Government may soon get the benefit of the high prices. The men who drink will have to pay pretty high for it, but a good part of what he pays will go to the support of the Government. I am an inveterate smoker you know, but I have the consolation now that I have not had heretofore. Every time I smoke a cigar I feel that I am doing something to help my Government. But even putting the internal tax bill at three hundred millions, and the tariff at one hundred millions—four hundred millions, and your interest and expenses two hundred and fifty millions, you have yet remaining one hundred and fifty millions a year, out of which you can establish a sinking fund, and in fifteen or twenty years, having been purified by the terrible baptism through which we shall have passed, our country stronger and more powerful than ever, we can have the nation saved and the debt paid.

At the end of the last war your national debt was seven per cent. of the entire wealth of the country, in twenty years, without any internal tax, that debt was all paid. ANDREW JACKSON left the Presidential chair with a country free from debt. You cannot be poorer than our fathers of the Revolution were. They were less than three millions in population, and one-half of them were disloyal—that is, they sympathized with the British Government in the struggle. Yet they put three hundred and ninety-four thousand soldiers in the field during the war. According to your population you could put four millions of soldiers in the field in this proportion. Look at Great Britain, after twenty-two years of war with France, from 1793 to 1815—for twenty-three years. When she emerged from that war her debt was forty-one per cent. of all the property in the British kingdom, and she had a population of twenty-nine millions. You would have supposed that would have crushed them out—so large a debt and so small a population, you would suppose would crush a people five or six times as large. Yet they went on increasing in wealth, and their debt has diminished, not by the diminution of the debt itself, but by the increase of their wealth, until it is now only twelve or thirteen, instead of forty-one per cent. of this property. During all that time, though they had parties among them that wanted peace, though NAPOLEON was in the acme of his power, Great Britain put army after army into the field to maintain her reputation and her history, and her national life.

THE PATH OF DUTY PLAIN.

We have but one path of duty, to press on until every Malakoff in the South shall fall, and every Lucknow shall hear the Slogan of deliverence. If you are willing to yield, you are not worthy of those who have gone forth in the freshness of June and manhood of October, to lay down their lives for you. The pages of their history shall shine brighter, and posterity shall look upon it and be gladdened. If you are willing that the graves of the loved and lost shall be unknown until the hour of resurrection; that these graves shall be under a rebellious flag, and on hostile soil, and no friend shed a tear of sympathy unless by permission of JEFF. DAVIS, you are not worthy of the revolutionary sires that bequeathed to us the most priceless liberty that was ever bequeathed to son. No, I know you will not do it. Whether traveling in the valley of humiliation or disaster, or keeping my eye fixed in the heavens, I believe God reigns. I don't believe His blessing will fall upon the Confederacy. God's ways are sometimes dark, but sooner or later they reach the shining hills of day.

So it will be with us, if we are faithful in this great endeavor. Above all, while your soldiers are in the front, there should be no word of discouragement among you. You hear from them no appeal to be allowed to lay down their arms and return home. On the contrary, but one voice comes from the army, and that is: "Stand fast, ye men of little faith!" I echo that appeal to you to-day. They are in the Thermopylæ of danger. While their cheeks blanch not and their hearts quail not before the foe, let your nerves and sinews be strengthened by their heroism. Look how God seems to have blessed this country, regarding it as his own. Fifty-five centuries this new world slumbered here in its primeval forests, the old world unconscious of its existence. In due time COLUMBUS, guided by an unseen hand, landed on our shores. One hundred and thirty years more passed away, when the little *Mayflower*, weak and frail, but strong in the hands of those in its keeping, came across the broad Atlantic in the cold, bleak Winter, and landed on the New-England shore, to plant the institutions we are now enjoying. One hundred and thirty years more passed away, and our fathers struck for independence. They were a narrow fringe of population on the seaboard shore. Throwing down the gauntlet of defiance to the most powerful nation the world ever saw, bankrupt in all but faith, hope and courage in a noble cause. If you will read the history of the Revolution, you will find that it was all the way through beset with disaster. Scarcely three months in the year did the sun shine upon their banners, but they went on fearlessly, appealing to the God of battles, till at last by their perseverance they won. The history of every nation shows that there has been an hour when the turning point seemed nigh—when, by pressing on, they could win the good they sought, or by resting, they wrote the history of their decline and fall. So it is with our country; if we stand fast we shall be victorious. The God of battles will give victory to our arms. Already this great nation has had three generations of triumphs unequaled, while it has grown from three to thirty millions. Its gates have been open to the people of all lands. We have advanced with remarkable success and triumph. Our geography seems to be the geography of the continent belted and riveted by mountain and river, valley and plain. It is to be one country, if we are faithful to our fathers' trust; with one Constitution, if we are faithful to the sainted dead; one destiny, if we are faithful to our gallant soldiers now manfully beating back the enemy. I appeal to you so to act, and so to vote, that your actions shall thrill the hearts of your soldiers, and give them fresh resolution to keep on in the path they now so nobly tread; fresh heroism in their conflicts with the enemy; and show them that you are guarding their sacred cause, and that as for you and your children, you are determined that there shall be but one nation, one flag, and one Constitution; and that the historic page of the future shall shine with a brighter glow as it records the history of this war, and it stands side by side with that great struggle out of which the nation was born.

THE DRAFT IN OHIO.

Proclamation by Gov. Brough.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, Aug. 23, 1864.

To the People of the State of Ohio:

Under the recent call of the President for five hundred thousand men, a draft is ordered to take place on the 5th day of September next, for any deficit that may then exist in the quota of troops assigned to the State of Ohio. This draft is fixed by the provision of the act of Congress, and must follow in fifty days after the date of the call of the President. Present indications are, that a portion of the quota of this State will be deficient, and that, in at least some districts, a draft must take place to cover such deficiencies. This need not, and should not, have been the case. The exertion that has been made to discourage enlistments, if otherwise directed, would have filled the quotas of those localities, or left the deficiency very light.

However unwilling to believe that any considerable portion of the people of this State would array themselves in a spirit of factious, if not treasonable, opposition to the execution of the laws of the land, there are indications of such a spirit in the State, which, as Chief Magistrate, I may not disregard. In appealing to the people to discard the counsels of wicked and unprincipled leaders that invite them to factious and forcible resistance to the draft or any other legal requirement of the Government, I am actuated solely by a desire to preserve, if practicable, the peace of the State and the welfare of the erring portions of our people, and not from any apprehensions of either the determination or ability of the Government to maintain the supremacy of its laws.

The man who supposes that either the National or State Government is unadvised of, or unprepared for the threatened emergency, is following the deception of his leaders to consequences of the most serious character. Let me advise you, who countenance this insurrection, to look carefully at the civil and military penalties you are incurring. The Act of Congress, approved July 31, 1861, "To define and punish certain Conspiracies," is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force, the Government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States; or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States, against the will or contrary to the authority of the United States; or by force, or intimidation, or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office, or trust, or place of confidence, under the United States; each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof, or District or Supreme Court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars and not more than five thousand dollars; or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the court shall determine, for a period not less than six months nor greater than six years, or both by such fine and imprisonment."

This is merely the punishment for conspiracy; yet its penalties are not light, and should not be thoughtlessly incurred. This follows, too, a mere combination or agreement of men to do an unlawful act, and is complete without a resort to arms. Resistance to the law by bodies of armed men constitutes the overt act of treason, the punishment of which is death. These are the civil penalties; the military results are to be found in the power of the Government by armed force, to deal with every species of insurrection against the enforcement of its legal enactments.

It is unnecessary to argue the duty of every citizen to yield obedience to the laws constitutionally enacted, so long as they remain in force. If men may take up arms to resist laws in the policy or effect of which they do not concur, then all government is at an end, and we are resolved into anarchy. This state of things is not to be tolerated. A government may as well perish in a bold and vigorous effort to maintain its integrity, as to suffer an insurrection to neutralize its laws and defy its power.

Most earnestly do I appeal to the people of the State not to engage in any forcible resistance to the laws, to which evil counselors and bad men are leading them. It cannot, and will not succeed. Its triumph, if it achieve any, must be of a mere temporary character. The Government is not weak. It is strong and powerful. It cannot, and it will not, permit an armed insurrection to impeach its strength or impair its power while contending with the Southern rebellion. I do not say this to you in any spirit of intimidation, or in any threatening tone. I speak it to you as a warning and with an imploring voice to hear and heed it. I know what the determination of your Government is, and I fully comprehend the power at hand to enforce it.

What can you, who contemplate armed resistance, reasonably expect to gain by such a movement? You cannot effectually or permanently prevent the enforcement of the laws. You cannot in anywise improve your own condition in the present, and must seriously injure it in the future. Judicious and conservative men, who look to the supremacy of Government for the protection and safety of their persons and property, will not sympathize or coöperate with you. You may commit crime; you may shed blood; you may destroy property; you may spread ruin and devastation over some localities of the State; you may give aid and comfort for a season to the rebels already in arms against the country; you may transfer, for a brief time, the horrors of war from the fields of the South to those of the State of Ohio; you may paralyze prosperity, and bring consternation and alarm among our people. This is a bare possibility, but it is all you can hope to accomplish, for you have looked upon the progress of our present struggle to little purpose, if you have not learned the great recuperative power, and the deep earnestness of the country in this contest. The final result will not be doubtful; the disaster to you will be complete, and the penalty will equal the enormity of the crime.

From the commencement of this rebellion the State of Ohio has maintained a firm and inflexible position, which cannot now be abandoned. In this internal danger that now threatens us, I call upon all good citizens to assert and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the land. These constitute the great elements of our strength as a nation, and they are the bulwarks of our people. Hold in subjection by persuasion and peaceable means, if you can, all attempts at civil insurrection, or armed resistance to the laws. Failing this, there is another duty as citizens from which we may not shrink, and to which I earnestly hope we may not be enforced. To those who threaten us with this evil, I say we do not use any threats in return—there is no desire to provoke passion, or create further irritation. Such men are earnestly and solemnly invoked to abandon their evil purposes; but at the same time they are warned that this invocation is not prompted by any apprehension of the weakness of the Government, or the success of attempts to destroy it. I would avert, by all proper means the occurrence of civil war in the State; but if it must come, the consequences be upon those who precipitate it upon us.

JOHN BROUGH.

Recruiting in Pennsylvania.

THIRTY THOUSAND MEN ALREADY RAISED ON THE LAST CALL.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph, Aug. 25.

There never was a time since the precipitation of the slaveholders' rebellion that recruiting was more steadily, systematically and successfully carried on in Pennsylvania than at the present. The first great excitement at the beginning of the war brought out a mighty army by a sort of impulsive and wildly enthusiastic uprising. The difference between that movement and the proceedings attending the present filling up of the quota of Pennsylvania, is that men are rushing to arms fully impressed with the nature of the service they are to endure, and fully understanding the dangers through which they are to pass. This is a movement of calm, deliberate and determined action—an earnest and deep feeling of resolve to put an end to the slaveholders' rebellion in the very shortest possible time. To show the success of the recruiting throughout the country, it is only necessary to state the fact that up to noon on Tuesday there were over thirty thousand soldiers returned to the Assistant Provost-Marshal-Generals in the Eastern and Western Departments of the State, by the different Provost-Marshals of this Commonwealth, as having been mustered into the service of the United States. At this rate, if but a short time were afforded the people beyond that fixed for the draft, the entire State could fill its quota of the five hundred thousand men. The character of the men entering the service, too, is of the highest essential in the requirements of a soldier. The larger portion have already seen service under fire, and hence may be fairly regarded as veterans. Capt. AWL, who has had authority to raise a regiment, is gathering to his standard in this city men of the very highest character, both as regards their martial and moral qualifications. Indeed, if he can complete his regiment as he has thus far progressed with its organization, he will lead from the State the finest body of men ever mustered into the service of the United States. And what is true of the recruits received by Capt. AWL, applies as well to the volunteers now swelling the ranks of other organizations. The old Keystone State is sending out her best reserve material, and when she has filled the quota now demanded of her, she will not be exhausted, but will still possess the virtue and valor from which to recruit heroes to contend with traitors."

The Iron Trade and Municipal Reform.

Resolved, That a letter be prepared and addressed to the New-York Press, requesting their earnest and cordial coöperation with the "Iron Trade" of this City, in aiding in the great movement for reform in our Municipal Government inaugurated by the Citizens' Association of New-York, which has the hearty concurrence and active support of the great masses of workingmen of all the trades in this great metropolis; and that this letter be signed by the President, Vice-President and Secretaries of this meeting.

An earnest and determined effort is now being made to give our City a good Government, in every sense of the word. We have examined carefully the organization, plans and object of the Citizens' Association, and we have no hesitation in saying that we consider it complete and thorough in all its vast and comprehensive arrangements for municipal reform and the moral elevation of the great masses of the people.

When its objects are properly known and appreciated, the entire community will not be slow in giving it their support. We remain, with great respect,

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM L. WEMMELL.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Architectural Works—Samuel Dorsett, Edward Carr, Charles Hewlett, Israel Papps, A. G. Hawks, D. P. Winslow, James O'Connor, James M. Duclos.

Allaire Works—Joseph Southworth, E. Winship, Francis S. Bacon, Elijah Olmstead, Bernard Clark, Sylvester H. Carpenter, Charles H. C. Downes, John H. Ames.

Delamater Works—James Miller, Wm. A. Morrison, S. V. Crollus, F. Sibley, Charles Van Wagenen, Geo. W. Maxson, Robert Yates.

Eckford Works—William L. Wemmell, Frederick Fitzpatrick.

Dewhurst & Emerson Works—John F. Emerson.

Herring's Safe Factory—Jacob Weimar.

Hoe & Co.'s Works.—Wm. H. Setchell, Robert Sears, John McLaren, William Colby, Henry Carvin, Dominick Weckerlin, Sheldon W. Bailey, Charles R. Harreys.

Murphy's & Pease's Works.—J. S. Sanback, O. Greenlie, John Murphy, Alexander Newlands.

Morgan Works.—J. A. Hayward, Henry Mason, Samuel Gelston, Richard Jones, Amos Miller, William Fletcher, Lewis Sherlding.

SECRETARIES.

Novelty Works.—George Allison, William Wade.

Arch Works.—Charles A. Hurlburt, Francis Mulligan.

Delamater Works.—George Westerfield, David Bunnell.

Eckford Works.—J. H. Young, John Green.

Emmerson & Dewhurst.—William Thompson, R. H. Dewey.

Hoe & Co.—Thomas Russell, William Horner.

Morgan Works.—J. H. Sudden, P. Sancton.

Ætna Works.—John Kennedy, Henry Rodman.

Excelsior Works.—Henry Purdy, William McKay.

Stamp Tax on Receipts and Bills of Lading.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since writing you a note under yesterday's date, I have seen in THE TIMES of this morning the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in relation to the stamp duty chargeable on receipts and bills of lading, contained in a letter dated Aug. 20, and directed to E. S. ROWLAND, Esq., New-Haven, Conn. He therein decides that

"Bills of lading or receipts for any goods, wares or merchandise, to be transported from any port or place in the United States, and to be delivered at any other port or place in the United States, are subject to the stamp duty of two cents."

The act of June 30, 1864, does not authorize any duty on domestic bills of lading, and it is very clear that Congress had no intention of imposing any, as evinced by their restricting the stamp duty on bills of lading to those covering goods shipped to foreign ports, as shown in my yesterday's article.

It may be considered as probably impertinent in any one to question the correctness of the Commissioner's decision; but, as the public are entitled to a fair and liberal interpretation of the law, which is sufficiently burdensome without ingeniously straining a point to make it more so, I would like to have it shown how domestic bills of lading can be taxed under the act of Congress of June 30, 1864.

In the Commissioner's letter to Mr. ROWLAND, he further states as follows:

"The question as to which party (the company or the shipper) shall pay this duty, (the stamp on receipts,) depends entirely upon the circumstances attending the case. The company may refuse to issue a receipt unless it be provided properly stamped by the shipper, or the shipper may refuse to forward his goods and effects without an appropriate stamped receipt issued by the company. *The party furnishing the receipt must appropriately stamp and cancel it.*"

The last sentence I leave italicized and the question arises who *furnishes the receipt*—the shipper or the forwarder? It does not require much brains to be enabled to determine that the signature to a receipt is what makes it valid and valuable, and that the person who signs the receipt both *issues it* and *furnishes it* also.

The law in regard to common carriers, will compel them to transport all goods offered, provided they have the means to do so, and they have no right to refuse giving a receipt for goods they transport. Now, as the law requires a stamp duty of two cents for all receipts for personal property delivered, it does appear that the party signing the receipt should affix the stamp, and it appears also somewhat strange that the Commissioner should leave such a bone of contention undetermined, when there is no option in the case whatever, as the law expressly says that whoever issues a receipt shall affix a stamp of two cents upon it.

J. R. H.

Strikes and Strikers—The Horse-shoers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Strikes among our laborers and mechanics seem to have become the order of the day. They are growing more and more unreasonable, and if not soon remedied by the more intelligent of our laboring classes, may be repeated once too often. Some of them show a lack of understanding in the actors, quite behind this advanced stage of civilization. And it may here be said: That the sympathy of employers, which was formerly on the side of the employes, is fast turning, owing to the actions of the men alone. The complaints among manufacturers and the trades in general is almost universal. It is stated that the men work, oftentimes but half the day, are unruly and otherwise quite unreliable.

It would seem as if our laboring population, with ordinary foresight, could see that the time is coming, and is, perhaps, not far off, when the wages of labor will be much less than now, and that it would be for their interest to work steadily and faithfully while work is to be had.

The rising of a body of men, simply to demand more wages, if so be, that employers are unreasonable in renumeration) in times like the present, seems to meet with no particular objection, though always to be avoided, unless in cases of extreme necessity. Strikes should be discountenanced by intelligent laborers, because in proportion to the understanding of the party who strike they breed general discontent. In short, strikes are a species of lawlessness which makes absolute terms for the employer, contrary to all order, and judging from the analogy of this war, have been apparently an advantage taken of the necessities of the times.

In speaking of the absurdity of strikes, a recent case which affords a good example has just appeared among our horse-shoers—the facts are these: Various corporations keeping a large number of horses and other live stock, have found it for their interest to use machine-made shoes instead of those made by hand. At this the majority of the horse-shoers, claiming that it was detrimental to their trade, have banded together and pledged themselves neither to put on machine-made shoes, nor to stay in the employ of those who use them.

There are three propositions true in the case before us, which, when proved, show how foolish are the objections against mechanical inventions. The 1st is: To object to the use of mechanical agents involves an absurdity. 2d. Increased productiveness is never detrimental to the laboring population. 3d. The use of mechanical agents is directly for the happiness of the working classes.

1st. Perhaps the use of mechanical agents is not so much objected to on account of their use as their improvement. Men often object to the use of a mowing machine, but never to a scythe. They do not appreciate a rake by horse power, but have no animosities against a rake. It must be apparent how puerile such notions are. A scythe is just as much a mechanical agent, or labor-saving machine, as a mowing machine or horse rake. If the use of mechanical agents be objectionable, we should make way with them altogether, and perform the operations with our hands. But if it be admitted that we must have some such helps, why not the best that Providence has given us the faculty of making. A remarkable affirmation of this proposition has been displayed in this war, while the scarcity of labor has been so great amongst our farmers. It has been said that without the use of such labor-saving machines as the mower and the rake, they could not have harvested their crops.

2d. To apply this proposition to the horse-shoers, the case stands thus: "Suppose A," a blacksmith, to have done a certain amount of work last year by hand, but this year, owing to the use of machinery, he is able to put on more shoes at a much cheaper rate, and thus enlarge his business. Now "B," who keeps one horse, taking into account the less price of shoeing and other circumstances, makes up his mind to keep two horses instead of one, and will have them shod oftener, and so will C and D, thus making the demand much greater than last year. Now it is plain that if A, with the same amount of labor this year can do twice as much as last, he is able to gratify more desires, and make more exchanges, with other producers—thus making a benefit to one a benefit to all. It might at first sight be supposed that a given amount of horses would supply the community, and that these would need shoeing just so often, but it is plain were the demand made greater by the cheapness of keeping them, more would make a business of breeding. It may be said also, that machine-made shoes are not as good as hand-made. It can be seen that the tendency of invention is always toward improvement, and that time will do the work. Meanwhile a total revolution is not going to take place in hand-made shoes; the change will be gradual, allowing plenty of time to learn the new improvement, or to branch into some other trade, and again it may be said if B uses machine-made shoes he throws many out of employment, and renders their skill useless. We have shown that owing to the invention many more shoes are needed than formerly—thus requiring many more for the manufacture of the article, so that if the shoer does not wish to learn the new trade it is his own fault. All trades and occupations in life are liable to these changes. But what can we say from experience of the past? Can it be said that invention has been detrimental, because interfering with the skill of the laborer? Let any one reflect as to the increased call for labor with and without mechanical agents.

3. This proposition contains the other fundamental, but is used for the sake of convenience. It has been shown that A can do more work in a less time than he could before the invention came out. We will say, for example, that what he formerly labored 12 hours at, he can now do in 10, thus giving 2 hours for his own purposes; thus he is gainer in health and physical strength, and has more time for intellectual pursuits and observation—the great stimulant with the laborer to invention.

But this is not all. The laborer by turning his attention from a grade of work which requires less skill to one of more, increases his own worth, and is better able to support himself, because skilled work is always in demand, and as a consequence from this gain in intelligence, is better able to educate his family.

If now these propositions be true, the contrary must be untrue.

Let then every laborer and mechanic engage in this or in similar strikes. Look the matter in the face like a man, and see that he could not hinder the advance of invention if he would; and it is to be hoped after a thorough and careful examination of the subject, he would not if he could.

G. W. E.

A Soldier's View.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

The inclosed extract is from a private letter from an officer of high position in the Army of the Potomac to a personal friend, and never designed for the public eye. Its sentiments are so true in accord with all loyal men, and so discomforting to all rebel sympathizers and Copperheads, that I do not feel at liberty to withhold its publication:

My faith is firm in the success of our good cause. It would be better the war should continue for ten years than it should leave us with our material wealth disrupted and the debt of England heavy to our necks—than one State or one foot of territory be lost through the principles of secession. If need be, the integrity of the Union must be maintained at the cost of reducing the whole land from the Potomac to the Rio Grande to a howling wilderness. But I hope and believe our national regeneration will be purchased at a less price than that. We have many and national sins for which we deserve to be chastised, North and South, and I believe we are now receiving on both sides the chastisement we deserve, and *at our own hands*. But I have a firm faith that our country will be restored, and, like Job, "*with a double share of blessings.*"

Let the *weak and feeble-minded* take courage, and those who carry their patriotism in weak knees be strong.

UNION MAN.

Correction of the Enrollment Lists.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can a person enrolled in New-York City just on the eve of his removal to another State, and who, after his said removal, has been enrolled at his new residence also, procure the erasure of his name from the *first* enrollment so as to avoid the risk of the draft at *two places*? If so, what steps are necessary to accomplish this? If you are not already wearied by the great number of questions which have been imposed upon you, and will answer this, you will greatly oblige a number of your readers.

SUBSCRIBER.

[Certainly. Get the certificate of the Provost-Marshal of your present district of the fact of your enrollment in that district, and present it to the Provost-Marshal of your former district, and he will erase your name.—ED. TIMES.]

Gerritt Smith's Letter and Other Things.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I congratulate you, and the country at large, in the publication of the letter of Hon. GERRITT SMITH, of Petersboro, Aug. 8, 1864, to Hon. B. F. WADE and Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS. I could not help, in perusing the same, but thinking it deserving the compliment paid to a document printed a long time ago on Satin, from the *mind* and *pen* of ANDREW JACKSON. 'Tis a document that to me, seems to outflank and submerge the best wisdom, as well as the *great follies* and *deplorable secret*, and *apparent wickedness*, with which the *Peace* Democrats and Copperheads are so pregnant, aided not only by the *South* but by the most of *Europe*. At least I wish it could prove so—as to me it seems to tell the whole story of our past and present position, and to all good, just and loyal citizens, must prove a timely and highly useful and important letter—and as an admirer of his sentiments, I commend it to "all to whom it may" concern, *the entire race of men*. Allow me also to add, that it becomes every good and loyal man to keep his eye on SHERMAN, our beloved and faithful Major-General of the Western army, whose wisdom and devotion to the best interests of the country are apparent. I read with a good deal of satisfaction the document from him, published in this morning's edition. A "Young Observer" also pays a compliment to an article of the "Veteran Observer." Let me second, in the strongest terms I can, his compliment, only in a much more extensive sense, hoping that *all* his articles that have been published in the TIMES, as I think they would prove as highly interesting, instructive and useful a work as could well be put forth at this time. I have always looked for them as for good food, reading them with much profit and satisfaction.

Yours truly, F. A. F.

Does Crime Exempt?

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 26, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to inform me through the columns of your paper, whether a man indicted by the Grand Jury and who has served his time in prison for two years, is exempt from the draft or military duty?

Yours, respectfully,
A SUBSCRIBER.

[The Conscription Act exempts persons convicted of felony. Is the person alluded to in this category?—ED. TIMES.]

Iron-Clad Monitors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 15th inst. you were kind enough to publish my article in reply to "Tax-Payer," in which I stated the monitors would be heard from again.

I have now pleasure in adding that I have this day had in my own hand a piece of a rebel flag captured from the iron-clad ram *Tennessee*, in Mobile bay—the 15-inch shot from the monitor *Manhattan* (and only *three* of them at that) having settled her business very satisfactorily to all loyal and true men.

The monitors, from the published statements, settled Fort Powell in like manner, quite satisfactorily, and will so continue as opportunity offers.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Fifth New-York Cavalry.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH NEW-YORK CAVALRY,
Saturday, Aug. 23, 1864.

I inclose a list of men captured from the Third Cavalry Division at Ashland, Va., in the engagement of June 1, 1864, which I have just received from Assistant Surgeon O. W. ARMSTRONG, Fifth New-York Cavalry, who voluntarily remained at Ashland with the wounded, and has since been released.

CAPTURED JUNE 1.

Died at Ashland June 2.

Sergt H A France, Co D, 2d Ohio Cav.
Sergt J B Williams, Co D, 2d Ohio Cav.

Sent to Richmond.

M Noah, Co G, 2d Ohio Cav.
Corp O Smith, Co H, 2d Ohio Cav.
H G Fortress, Co H, 2d Ohio Cav.
C Bartgess, Co F, 2d Ohio Cav.
R Tiner, Co C, 2d Ohio Cav.
T G Rees, Co E, 2d Ohio Cav.
T Study, Co K, 2d Ohio Cav.
A B Vanwonner, Co F, 2d Ohio Cav.
T Graham, Co G, 2d Ohio Cav
W H Baker, Co D, 2d Ohio Cav.
J A McElroy, Co D, 2d Ohio Cav.
W D Hickox, Co D, 2d Ohio Cav.
Corp G M Evans, Co D, 1st Conn Cav.
S Miller, Co C, 1st Conn Cav
H A Plumb, Co L, 1st Conn Cav.
Jas M Williams, 1st Conn Cav.
E McCarty, Co F, 1st Vt Cav
J F Hoyt, Co H, 5th NY Cav
C M Cinnamon, Co D, 5th N Y Cav.

This may serve to allay some apprehensions.

Very respectfully,
WM. P. BACON,
Lieut.-Col. Fifth New-York Cavalry.

A Guerrilla Executed.

HANGING OF CHARLES FENTON BEAVERS AT WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 27.

CHARLES FENTON BEAVERS, of Loudon County, Va., late a private in MOSBY's guerrilla band, was executed in the yard of the Old Capitol Prison a few minutes of 12 o'clock to-day, by hanging, in pursuance of a sentence of a court-martial. BEAVERS, about the 22d of February last, came into our lines at Vienna and gave himself up as a deserter from MOSBY's force. He took the oath of allegiance, and lurked within our lines for some time, and in March was sent to this city and committed to the Old Capitol Prison, whence he was released shortly afterward, upon again taking the oath. After he was released he applied to Mr. W. P. WOOD, in charge of the prison, to get him a pass to cross the river. Mr. WOOD advised him not to cross the Potomac, telling him he would go right to his old friends and companions again, and that he would be certainly caught again, and if caught would no doubt be hanged. BEAVERS insisted that he only wished to go home, and he declared his determination to keep the oath of allegiance inviolate. BEAVERS left, and in June was recommitted to the Old Capitol, having been captured with arms in his hands and with MOSBY's guerrillas. On July 20, by special orders, No. 177, a court-martial, of which Col. G. W. CARTRIGHT was president, was convened for the trial of this and similar cases. The charges against BEAVERS were lurking about our camp at Vienna as a spy, and violating the oath of allegiance by taking up arms in aid of the rebellion, after having voluntarily taken the oath. The court acquitted him of the charge of being a spy, but convicted him of the violation of the oath, and sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, Aug. 26, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. The sentence was approved, and Col. INGRAHAM, Provost-Marshal, D. C., was charged with the execution of the sentence.

BEAVERS was notified of his fate yesterday afternoon, and during the night the scaffold was erected in the southwest corner of the yard of the Old Capitol Prison. The scaffold has already been used several times—having served for the execution of no less than five noted criminals.

As soon as BEAVERS was aware of his fate, he asked for a spiritual adviser, and Rev. O. P. PITCHER, missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association, was called, and remained with the condemned man until 2 o'clock this morning, and engaged in prayer with him. Mr. PITCHER again visited him at 8 o'clock this morning, and remained with him until he was ushered into eternity.

About 11 o'clock Col. INGRAHAM arrived at the prison, and a few moments afterward the prisoner was called across the yard and taken to a room up stairs to be prepared for execution. He walked with a firm tread. He was clad in the butternut pants of the Confederacy and a pair of dilapidated boots.

At 11½ o'clock BEAVERS was brought down stairs leaning upon the shoulder of a friend, also a prisoner. BEAVERS was by this time clothed in the black shroud, and he was evidently nervous as he approached the scaffold. Just before mounting the scaffold he took off his boots and pants, having donned a clean pair of socks, drawers and shirt. As he mounted the scaffold he looked toward the windows where a number rebel prisoners were eagerly gazing upon the scene before them, and said in a loud voice, "Oh, men, let this be a warning to you." The rope was then adjusted around his prisoner's neck and his arms and legs were tied, after which Col. INGRAHAM in a clear voice read the proceedings of the court-martial that had tried BEAVERS, and also the order for the execution. Col. I. then remarked to the prisoner that it was his painful duty to see the order executed.

Mr. PITCHER then read the 90th psalm, and afterward made a fervent prayer. BEAVERS did not appear to pay much attention to the devotional exercises, and he moved his head in different directions, and looked out upon the trees and other objects, and was evidently desirous of seeing as much as he could of the world he was so soon to leave. Indeed he two or three times, as the arrangements of tying him, &c., progressed, asked to be permitted to take "just one more look."

BEAVERS step-father and step-brother (named HATTON) are also confined in the prison, and they were permitted to be in the yard and bid him good-by upon the scaffold. BEAVERS asked to see Mr. WOOD, and upon the appearance of that gentleman he asked him to have his body and his old clothes sent to his mother, who lives seven miles west of Drainsville. He also remarked to Mr. WOOD that he wished to God that he had taken his advice at the time of his release. He then bid Mr. WOOD good-by, and shook hands with Col. INGRAHAM, Mr. PITCHER, and the executioners, and as the cap was being drawn over his face he called out to his relatives and others: "Good-by, father; good-by, boys." This latter remark was addressed to the prisoners, large numbers of whom witnessed the execution from the windows looking out upon the yard.

At 11:45 o'clock the cap had been adjusted; the bolts were drawn; a slight click, followed by a dull sound, was heard, and the body of the prisoner was seen dangling in the air. For nearly five minutes after the fall, there was a contraction of the muscles of the lower limbs, painful to witness, and at times the legs would be perceptibly drawn up. The body was allowed to hang fifteen minutes, when it was lowered a little, and Dr. C. M. FORD, surgeon in charge at the prison, made an examination, and said he noticed a slight and very feeble throb of the heart. The body was allowed to hang three or four minutes longer, and then Dr. FORD pronounced him dead. The body was cut down and carried to the hospital of the prison, where a further examination revealed the fact that the neck had been dislocated by the fall.

BEAVERS was a young man not more than 21 years of age. He was nearly six feet tall, and of a heavy, massive frame, indicating great power of endurance. He was rather good-looking, of a light complexion, and light hair, inclined to curl.

Mr. WOOD will endeavor to have the remains of the deceased sent to his mother in Virginia, in accordance with his request.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

DIED.

AHRENS.—At Staten Island, on Friday, Aug. 27, MARY, daughter of Auguste and Cornelia Ahrens, aged 5 years.

BARNES.—On Friday, Aug. 26, Mrs. MARY, widow of the late John Barnes, of the old Park Theatre, in her 84th year.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, E. S. Conner, together with the members of the theatrical profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 1½ Vanam-st., without further notice.

BIRDSALL.—At his residence, 128th-st., Harlem, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 25, Col. ELBERT BIRDSALL, brother of Thomas W. Birdsall, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and late Assistant Commissary General of this State.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on 128th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

CHAMBERLIN.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 26, MA[illegible]DA M., wife of Amos S. Chamberlin, in the 46th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 27 Lexington-av., on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

DOAK.—On Tuesday evening, Aug. 23, near the Great Falls of the Potomac, Md., while in the military service of the United States, First Sergt. WM. H. DOAK, Company F, 84th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] West 54th-st., on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

DUFF.—In Washington, on Thursday morning, Aug. 25, EDWIN H. DUFF, U. S. Signal Corps, son of the late Col. James Duff, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 36 West 24th-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GODFREY.—At Saratoga Springs, on Saturday, Aug. 27, EDWARD GODFREY, of the firm of Edward Godfrey & Sons, in the 60th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Monday's paper.

KIRKPATRICK.—At Nassau, N. P., on Thursday, Aug. 4, of yellow fever, ANNE E., wife of Thomas Kirkpatrick, United States Consul.

☞ Albany and Auburn, N. Y., papers please copy.

KIMBALL.—On Saturday, Aug. 27, Capt. GURDON KIMBALL, aged 64 years.

The friends of the family, and also those of his sons-in-law, E. W. Taylor and T. C. Hotchkiss, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 235 West 19th-st., on Monday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

POST.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, in Philadelphia, of inflammation of the brain, SYLVESTER C. POST, General Agent of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of this City.

☞ Western and Southern papers please copy.

QUINLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 27, after a long and painful illness, MARGARET CARLISLE, wife of Wm. Jas. Quinlan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 145 Oxford-st., between Fulton and Atlantic avs., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

RIDDOCK.—At Jarvis U. S. A. General Hospital, Baltimore, Md., on Thursday, Aug. 25, RICHARD RIDDOCK, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Joseph Riddock, No. 303 2d-av., corner of 19th-st.

ROONEY.—Suddenly, on Friday, Aug. 26, Sergeant CHARLES ROONEY, Twentieth Precinct Police, aged 46 years.

The members of the department and friends are invited to attend the funeral, No. 402 4th-av., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 28th inst.

THORNE.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 27, RICHARD VAN WYCK, only son of G. Maynard and Maria T. Thorne, aged 16 months and 8 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Sanctuary, the Place where God's Honor Dwelleth*, and at 7½ P. M., on *The Life of Paul*. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Life from the Dead only for Believers*. At 3 P. M.—*Character of the General Judgment*. All are cordially invited to attend.

DIVINE SERVICE WILL BE HELD BY the Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector of the Church of the Mediator, corner of Lexington-av. and East 30th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Also, by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d-sts., at 5 P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. A. S. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Daily Union Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. MATTISON will preach as usual in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Persons whose churches are closed will here find good singing and a cordial welcome. No evening service till Sept. 4.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER Fulton and William sts. Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA will preach a sermon on *Devotional Singing Meetings* SABBATH EVENING, at a ¼ before 8 o'clock. All invited to attend.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET one block from West 11th-st. and 7th av. Rev. JAMES CAMERON, of California, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Free seats.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY the Rector will preach at the 7½ A. M., 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. services—the latter for deaf mutes; and Rev. W. J. FROST, at 7½ P. M.

MOUNT ZION CHURCH WORSHIPS IN Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Seats free. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., by the Pastor, S. S. SNOW. Subject—*The Time, Manner and Object of our Lord's Coming.*

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., will be opened for public worship TO-MORROW (Sunday,) the 28th inst. Services morning and evening. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Mr. STREET.

CAMP MEETING ON SUNDAY IN LEFferts Park, corner Tompkins and Gates avs.: love feast at 10 A. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. by Prof. MATHERSON. DeKalb-av. cars from Fulton-ferry run near the park.

THE LECTURE ROOM OF CLINTON Hall will be opened on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. for the preaching of the Word of God, by JAMES INGLIS. Seats free.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL preach in the Sixth Baptist Church, 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, on SUNDAY, the 28th inst. Services commence 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, NO. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk.—Rev. HENRY C. KINNEY will preach on SUNDAY, at this church, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The afternoon service will be omitted.

REV. SELLA MARTIN WILL PREACH at the Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock; in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—REV. CHAS. G. Mc[illegible] will preach in Market-st. Church next SABBATH MORNING. Service at 10½ o'clock.

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Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE Union Association of the City and County of New York will meet at Hope Chapel, Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, at 8 o'clock. By order.
S. DRAPER, Chairman.
S. J. GLASSEY,
H. H. WOODS, Secretaries.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 27, 1864.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	109⅜	700	Hud. Riv. R.	126⅜
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	112	200	do	126⅜
1,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10		500	do........s30	126¼
	Feb. & Aug.	112	600	Reading R.	133
1,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	95	2100	do	132⅜
24,000	do	94⅞	300	do........s10	132¾
20,000	Ill. Cou. B., '62.	99½	600	do	132⅞
2,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	48	300	do........s5	132⅝
50,000	do	48¼	100	Mich. Cen. R..s30	134
5,000	do	48⅜	100	do	134¼
5,000	Erie 1st M. Bs..	115	1000	M. S. & N. I. R..	85
10,000	Erie R. 3d M.	130	200	do	85⅛
6,000	M.C.8sCo.1stM.		400	do........s30	84⅞
	Sk. Fd. B.	140	200	do........s30	85
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	107	200	do........s10	85⅛
1,000	Mich. So.S.F.B.	117	50	Chi. & Mil. R..	82⅜
1,000	C.&N.W.Int.Bs	103⅜	25	Ill. Cen. Scrip	128⅛
5,000	do	104	600	do	128
1,000	C.&N.W. 1st M.	102½	300	do	128⅛
5,000	Gal.&C.1stM.Ex	125	100	do........s30	128
5,000	Amer Gold	251⅞	200	do........s15	128
50	Fourth Nat'l B..s5	97½	100	do........s30	127⅞
100	Canton Co....b30	34⅜	300	do........s30	127¾
20	Del. & H. C. Co.	205	400	Cleve. & Pitts....	110⅜
200	Cum. Coal Pr..s30	57⅛	7	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	170
50	do	58⅛	700	Chic. & N. W.	53⅛
200	do	58½	100	do	53⅜
[illegible]	do	58	900	do........b30	53⅞
[illegible]	do........s30	58	200	do........s30	53⅜
25	Quick. M. Co.	82⅛	200	do........s15	53⅛
200	do........s30	82	35	Chi. & N. W. pref.	87
100	do	82	500	do	86⅛
[illegible]	do........s30	81¾	100	do........s30	86⅜
[illegible]	do	81¾	100	Cle. & Tol. R..s30	127
[illegible]	do........b30	82¼	800	Chic. & R. I. R..	109¾
[illegible]	do........b30	82⅜	50	Mil.& P. Du C....	64
[illegible]	do........b30	82⅝	50	do	63¼
[illegible]	do........s30	81⅜	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	112
[illegible]	Mar. Min. Co....	41¼	200	do	111⅞
100	Q'ks Hill G.M.Co..	9	400	do........s10	111¾
200	Atl. M. S. Co.	184	200	do........s5	111⅜
[illegible]	Pacific Mail	280	1000	do	111⅜
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R.	128⅜	200	do........s10	111⅜
50	do	128⅜	500	do........s30	111⅜
[illegible]	do........s15	128¼	24	M.&P.du C.1st Pr.	122
200	Erie Railway	109½	50	Chi. & Alt. R.	88
2100	do	109¼	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr	92
300	do........b30	109⅜	100	Mar. & Cin.1stPr..	65

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U.S.5-20s,C..3s	112	1300	M. S. & N.I.R.	85¾
[illegible]	Erie Railway....c	109⅜	200	do........c	85⅜
[illegible]	do........c	109⅜	200	do........s3	85⅜
[illegible]	do	109⅜	100	Chic.&N.W.R..b3	54
[illegible]	Hud. Riv. R.	127½	300	do	54
[illegible]	do	127	100	do........c	54
[illegible]	do........s3	127	100	Chi.&N.W.Pref...	86⅝
300	do........s60	126¾	300	do........s3	86⅜
300	do........s3	126⅞	10,000	Ohio & M. C...s3	48⅜
300	do........s10	126¼	100	P., Ft. W. & C...s3	111⅜
900	Reading R.	133	100	Atlantic M.S.Co.b3	183
[illegible]	do........s3	133	300	Cum. Coal Co.	59
200	Ill. Cen. R....s10	128⅜	400	do	59¼
200	Clev. & Pitts. R...	111	100	do	58⅜
100	Chic. & R. I. R...c	110	100	do........s3	59⅜
200	do	110	400	do	59⅜
200	do........c	110⅜	100	do........s10	59⅜
200	do	110⅜	1000	Quicks. M. Co...	82⅜
100	do........b10	110¼	100	do	82⅜

SATURDAY, Aug. 27—P. M.

There was a further decline of *five per cent.* in Gold to-day, owing to the discussion of the peace rumors and the military news from Gen. GRANT's army. Some sales were made a fraction below 246 ℔ cent., or 7½ ℔ cent. below the closing figure of Friday, but there was a subsequent rally to 246@248½ ℔ cent. There was nothing said on 'Change of the probable Currency rates for Bills on London for the next mail, after the sailing of this day's packets. They are, of course, much unsettled by the downward turn in Gold. The rates on London for Gold are 108½@108¾ ℔ cent.

At the Stock Exchange, the Government Stocks were firm, while the Railway and Miscellaneous Share list was weaker than on Friday, and left off at 2 o'clock on the Street (there being no Second Boards on Saturday) as follows, compared with 2 o'clock on Friday:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Central	135	134
U. S. 5-20's	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Southern	85⅛	85⅜
N. Y. Central	129	128⅜	Illinois Cen.	128⅞	[illegible]
Erie	110	109⅜	Pittsburgh	111	110⅜
Erie Preferred	110	109⅜	Fort Wayne	112⅛	111⅜
Hudson	127½	126⅜	Rock Island	110	110⅜
Canton	34	34	Reading	133⅞	133
[illegible] Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	83⅞	[illegible]
Toledo	128	127½	Cum'land Coal	59	59⅜
Northwest	54	54	Mariposa	41⅛	41¼
Ohio & M. Certifs	48⅜	48⅜	N. West Pref.	87	88⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. Amer.	104
Manhattan	135	Metropolitan	115
Merchants'	109	Market	100
Mechanics'	112	Continental	101
Union	132	Commonwealth	101
Merchants' Exchange	100	Import. & Traders'	103
State of New-York	116	Park	138
Commerce	107	Fourth National	97⅜
American Exchange	116½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	103⅜
N. Y. Cen. R. E.	118	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	130	Han. & St. Jo.	98
Erie 1sts, '68	114½	Del. L. & W. 1sts	115
Erie 2ds, '79	130	Del. L. & W. 2ds	121
Erie 5ths, '88	115	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102
Buff.N.Y.& E., '77	114	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Hud. R. 1sts '69	117	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bs	90
Hud. R. 2ds S. F., '85	131½	Gal. & Chi. extended	125
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	116	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	110
Mich. C. new. 1sts	139	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	115
Chi. B. & Quincy	131	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114
Mich. S. 2ds	106	Miss. & Mo. L. B.	63
N. Ind. Goshen L.	100	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	90
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	116½	Atlantic & G. W.	104¾
Ill. Central, '75	134		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,537,329 64; including for Customs, $254,000; Payments, $1,372,881 85; balance, $20,629,698 83; Seven-thirty notes, $25,000

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Aug. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Jura	Aug. 18	Liverpool	Quebec.
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Aug. 23	Liverpool	Halifax.
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at........5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail........5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way........5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island........5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River........4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad........4 P. M.
North Mails........5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way........5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at........5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 6 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the clothing store No. 171½ Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., formerly occupied by D. Leary, deceased. To any one wishing to engage in the business, a fine opportunity is here offered. Apply on the premises from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL OF A BOYS' school in New-England, now in a flourishing condition, of high reputation, established for ten years past, with school furniture, &c. Address H. T., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.— The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST., two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000. FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND, FOR WAR PURPOSES. SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000. INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of bidders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee.

DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
JOHN BECHTEL,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1864.

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of coupons for the Ten-forty Bonds maturing on the 1st day of September next, and also the coupons of the Five-twenty Bonds maturing November 1, 1864.

When *full* coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, or *fractional* coupons in numbers of twenty (20) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination.

Checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer, *ad interim*.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY H. J. MESSENGER, Banker, No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
UPDYKE, LOESCHICK & Co., FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq., P. W. ENGS, Esq.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the "Fisk Gold Mining Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order.

JAMES STRINGER, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1864.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 10th of September, proximo, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 18, 1864.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST SEPTEMBER next on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORT-gage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND SIX PER CENT BONDS OF 1894.

Entire Authorized Debt of the State, $4,000,000.

Interest provided for by Special Tax, and payable 1st of August and February, in the City of New-York.

For sale by

G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1889.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. A. GADDIS,
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. H. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent. allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7 3.10 Loan.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

UNION PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Aug 18, 1864.

The Trustees of the company have this day declared a Dividend upon the capital stock of Three per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings for July, payable on and after 29th inst., at my office, No. 366 Washington-st.

ABIJAH CURTISS, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER.

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NAS-sau-st.

OPEN EVERY DAY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now will draw four months' interest in January next.

LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
B. W. BULL, Secretary.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two single gentlemen of quiet habits and good social position, can have board and good rooms in a most desirable location in a private family of four (no children) by addressing Box No. 388 Post-office. Tobacco chewers and smokers need not apply.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DE-sires board for himself, wife and two daughters, 13 and 6 years of age; a private family in the neighborhood of 5th or Madison avs. preferred; if approved the rooms would be engaged for the Winter, from Oct. 1. Address with full particulars, H. S. S., Box No. 142 P. O., N. Y.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST., WINTER arrangements can be effected immediately for two suites of rooms, all with southern exposure. Private tables only.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN. No. 96 Broadway,
offer the following houses and lots for sale:

W. 22d-st.	$50,000	Lexington-av.	$32,500
Madison-av.	40,000	Lexington-av.	18,600
W. 30th-st.	40,000	Lexington-av.	22,000
W. 32d-st.	35,000	Lexington-av.	17,000
W. 36th-st.	17,500	W. 14th-st.	45,000
W. 38th-st.	35,000	W. 14th-st.	30,900
E. 36th-st.	47,500	W. 14th-st.	16,000
W. 37th-st.	40,000	W. 18th-st.	25,000
W. 37th-st.	40,000	W. 22d-st.	14,500
W. 39th-st.	25,000	W. 24th-st.	20,000
W. 45th-st.	17,500	W. 28th-st.	22,500
W. 46th-st.	30,000	E. 29th-st.	7,750
W. 46th-st.	35,000	W. 31st-st.	16,000
W. 47th-st.	30,000	W. 34th-st.	35,000
E. 54th-st., n'r 5th-av.	27,000		

Also a number of other houses and lots in desirable locations.

HOTEL PROPERTY.

For sale, the Shelldrake House and two acres at Mamaroneck Station, New-York and New-Haven Railroad; house about 40 feet square, three stories. Also, dwelling and store adjacent, barns, sheds, wagon-house, &c., all in the most perfect order. Terms accommodating. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot; 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUAR-ry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND attic house, No. 68 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn, with four full lots of ground; house 38 feet wide, has two bathrooms, marble wash basins, range, furnace, &c.; plate-glass in windows, parlors and halls frescoed. For sale on favorable terms to close an estate. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT PELHAM, WESTCHESTER CO., sixty acres of land; it is beautifully situated, and has a fine building site overlooking the adjacent country and Long Island Sound. Apply to WM. A. DUNCAN, southeast corner of Vesey and Church sts.

MUST BE SOLD SOON—A SPLENDID NEW brown-stone house, four stories and basement; location beautiful, opposite Beekman Hill Park, East 50th-st., No. 238. Purchaser can occupy it in three days. Apply to JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 820 2d-av.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $20,000. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit, for ten years or less time, on City or country property.

W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ONE HOUR FROM THE City; 114 acres. Will be sold cheap. Apply to E. SKINNER, No. 4 Morris-st., Jersey City.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT UNION HILL, ON THE WEE-hawken Heights, 2½ miles from Hoboken Ferry by the cars, running within two blocks of the premises every fifteen minutes, a beautiful furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, with barn, henery, ice-house, carriage-house and one acre of ground, all new and in perfect order, the property of C. L. Elliott. Apply on the premises, or to JAMES BENSON, Real Estate Agent, No. 102 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TO LET—A LARGE DWELLING-HOUSE, WITH stable and carriage-house attached, with a large vegetable garden and a lawn in front of the house; five minutes' walk from Central Park and an equal distance from the 8th-av. cars. Terms will be made reasonable to a responsible party. For further particulars, apply to ROSENFELD BROS. & CO., No. 83 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED OFFICES TO RENT—SUIT-able for law business; cool, light and genteel—No. 161 Broadway. Inquire of A. BROADNAX, room No. 9.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED.—A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAM-ily, occupying a comfortably furnished and pleasantly situated house, and willing to let part reasonably to one other small, quiet, respectable family, (with undoubted references,) can do so advantageously by addressing, with terms, &c., C. J. M., Box No. 3,239 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO BUY—A HOUSE AND LOT, BE-tween 14th and 40th sts. and 4th and 7th avs; must be modern built, with improvements, and not above $10,000. All cash can be paid if inducements are sufficient. Address BENJ. VAUGHAN ABBOTT, No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A farm of 20 or 30 acres, good land, well improved, within 30 miles of New-York and a mile and a half of railroad depot. New-Haven or Hudson River Railroad preferred. Address W. C. GRISWOLD, with description and price, Box No. 3,350 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—UNTIL 1st of May next, by a private family, in a desirable location. Address immediately EDWARD R. JONES, New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP COR-ner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR COAL.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING-LAMP
cooks a meal of three articles at one time, at a cost of less than
TWO CENTS.

FISH'S PATENT NURSERY-LAMP,
commended by leading physicians as the best ever invented.

FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE GLUE-POT,
with which glue may be kept hot all day at a cost of
FIVE CENTS,
AND
FISH'S HEATING AND SHADE-SUPPORTING UNION ATTACHMENTS,
arranged to attach to a common kerosene lamp or gas-burner, for heating water and other fluids, and supporting a shade.

All of the above-named articles are manufactured and for sale by

THE KEROSENE LAMP-HEATER COMPANY,
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
One door north of Maiden-lane.

Call and examine or send for a pamphlet. Address
WM. D. RUSSELL, President.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

CORRUGATED AND RIDGED IRON HOUSES.—Notice is hereby given that the permission granted by me on the 10th day of September, 1863, to LAWRENCE B. VAIL, to make contracts for and construct houses of corrugated or ridged iron, under my patents, has been revoked, and all his rights and privileges under that permission have ceased; and any person contracting with him or erecting buildings or edifices of corrugated or ridged iron through him, after this date, will be rigidly prosecuted for infringment upon the patents held by me.

SAMUEL J. SEELY, Patentee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

Persons desirous of erecting buildings on my patents, of any size or description, or parties wishing to purchase privileges for State, county or cities, will please apply to the inventor, SAMUEL J. SEELY, Reade-st., one door east of Centre, New-York.

ROSE HILL LADIES' SOLDIERS' RE-LIEF ASSOCIATION—Depot in Ward School No. 14, 27th-st., near 3d-av. The above association would call the attention of the public to the fact that they are in want of many necessaries for the large number of soldiers in hospitals and sick, discharged soldiers, at present under their care. Contributions of food, clothing, jellies, fruit and money, will be gratefully received at the depot, or at the residence of the First or Second Directress—Mrs. Richard Kelly, No. 111 East 34th-st.; Mrs. C. V. Clarkson, No. 235 East 30th-st., or that of the undersigned, Secretary, Mrs. A. G. DUNN, No. 64 East 31st-st.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

IRON.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION in the iron business, which he understands thoroughly in all its branches. Address IRON, Station E.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	200
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$20
For one year	$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES.
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$35
For one year	$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESID-ing in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SOME influential gentleman to get a representative substitute in the army by getting a young man of respectability and capable, recently out of service, a Lieutenancy in the service. Address PARK HOUSE, Room No. 55, for two days.

MILITARY.—A RELIABLE PARTY HAS NUM-ber of substitutes already accepted. Principals may learn particulars by calling at the law office of WESTBROOK & OSBORNE, No. 195 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

The Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad Company are now prepared to let the grading and masonry on about twenty-one miles of their road in Albany and Greene Counties. The work is of a desirable character, and will be disposed of in contracts of from two to five miles. Profiles can be seen and full information given at the office of the Company in Athens, opposite Hudson, N. Y.

THOS. HASSARD, Engineer.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

IRON WORK.

TITAN IRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,

Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.

Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place, from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1864.

This company will hold their nineteenth regular monthly auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of September next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, in the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al., to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title, legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND RE-DEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTA-TIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.— Coughs, colds, irritation of the throat, bronchitis, and all temporary affections of the throat and lungs cured by the ANTI-BRONCHITIS, discovered by a Doctor who cured himself after many years of suffering. Sold at No. 388 Broadway, or sent by mail on receipt of $1, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 5,703 Post-office, N. Y.

DR. HAMMOND'S NEW WORK—THE only reliable one, especially for males. $1. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,[illegible] for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Cashman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 20 William-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BROOKLYN

YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D. LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,

Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.

J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.
W. B. DWIGHT, }

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Middletown Point, New-Jersey.

Next Session commences Sept. 6. For circulars, address HENRY SABIN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. R. Coffin, Esq., No. 12 Gold-st., once connected with the institution, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 254 Broadway.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. RANNEY, Principals of Day Department, and Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 141 Montague-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

HUDSON CITY SEMINARY, N. J.—MISS C. GRAVES, PRINCIPAL.—This institution reopens Sept. 7, with every facility for a thorough English and classical education. Of easy access to the City by the Jersey City and Hoboken cars, each ten minutes throughout the day. Superior advantages for acquiring a knowledge of the languages.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—JARED REID, Jr., A. M., (late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys,) Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where the subscriber may be seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Eagleswood, (Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall st., 7 and 9 A. M.) MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE. Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 3[illegible] young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

GREENWICH, CONN.—THE FALL TERM OF the Greenwich Institute, an English and classical school for boys under 14 years of age, will begin Sept. 13. Military drill practiced. For circulars, apply to HARRY PECK, Principal.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST-50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, &c., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

THE MORRISTOWN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for young men, will reopen on the 2d of September. For circulars, apply at the Lafarge House, or to Col. J. G. ANGLADE, Superintendent, Morristown, N. J.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM S. HALL, Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARRINGTON, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 14 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 148 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty. REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.,
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his schoolrooms, No. 683 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, AT NORTH Orange, N. J., second building northeast of St. Mark's Church, will reopen Sept. 12, 1864, and will continue to the Summer vacation. In this well-established institution boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the comforts of a home; limited number sixteen; (no day scholars.) Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 152 Post-office, or come and see.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The sixth annual session will commence on the 14th of September, in the new and commodious building No. 252 Clinton-st., corner of Degraw. During the Summer vacation rooms for some two hundred pupils have been completed, with painting-room, laboratory, and every facility for the most thorough and efficient institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road. The classes will commence only on Sept. 12. Boarders may be admitted after the 5th. Circulars at No. 57 Cedar-st., and at Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.
N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their School and Classes for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for twelve boys. Reopens Sept. 5. Location beautiful; terms moderate.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMMERCIAL and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 236 West 20th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. H. SIMON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6, at Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, A PUPIL of one of the first educational institutions of the City of Paris, from whence she has just arrived, desires to find a situation in a school or family, or to give lessons in the French language and elementary instruction on the piano. She has had considerable experience in teaching. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

TO SCHOOLS.—A LADY RECENTLY FROM Europe and musically educated in Italy, desires to form an engagement with a school in New-York or its vicinity, to teach Italian and English singing, piano and the Italian language; any place within two or three hours of the City not objected to; unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

EDUCATION.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO has finished his studies in Europe, desires a situation as tutor in a respectable family. He teaches the classics, mathematics, German, French, and Dutch, besides piano and other branches of education. Is well qualified to prepare boys for entering any college or engineering institute. Best of references. Address C. L. P., care of Dr. J. Parigot, East New-York, L. I.

MR. HENRI DELESCLUZE, PROFESSOR of French at Mr. JOHN McMULLEN'S Institute, having some hours to dispose of during the next school year, offers his services to principals of schools who may need them. Address No. 98 East 22d-st., care of T. De Louest, Esq. References: Mr. John McMullen, No. 900 Broadway; Rev. Dr. Jesse A. Spencer, No. 45 Maiden-lane, and others.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WHO FOR five years past has acted as Principal of an academy, desires a situation; first-class references and testimonials respecting professional success and "tact." For particulars address, stating terms, which must be suited to the requirements of the times, TEACHER, Box No. 1,633 New-Haven, Conn.

A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN SIX YEARS in Paris and Germany, wishes a situation either as governess or teacher in a school—latter preferred; would teach preparatory classes in English, French—which she speaks with facility—and German. Address M. L. C., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes to give private instruction to one or two pupils in Classical, Mathematical or English studies. Would prepare young men to meet the requirements for admission to any College. Address HARVARD, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER, IN A LIMITED school for girls, a highly educated Episcopal lady, who speaks French fluently, and is a superior musician; one who understands Latin preferred. Address Box No. 274 Post-office, Middletown, Conn.

WANTED—AS A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, IN one of the first schools of the City, a German lady, fully competent to teach her own language. Apply to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 758 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SOLDIER'S DYING FAREWELL"—Song with Chorus. Music by Mrs. Parkhurst.

On the field of battle, mother,
All the night alone I lay,
Angels watching o'er me, mother,
Till the breaking of the day.

The words of this Song were found in a soldier's Testament just before he died, by Rev. Mr. Burnell.

"MOONLIGHT AND STARLIGHT."

Song with Chorus, Poetry and Music. By James G. Clark, and sung by him at all his concerts.

"SONG OF THE MOUNTAIN GIRL,"

Music by Edward A. Perkins.

"MY JAMIE IS A SOLDIER BRAVE."

Song and Chorus as sung by the Hutchinson Family, and by the author, W. Virgil Wallace, at all his concerts.

The above Songs are beautiful. Price 30 cents each, mail free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher,
No. 431 Broadway.

BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, HELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $110 to $600 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $95 and $150; with pedals, $225 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEWSMEN.—THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL Journal for SEPTEMBER supplied by the American News Company, Nassau-st. Price 20 cents, or $2 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, Publishers,
No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

The Water-Cure at Home.

WATER-CURE LIBRARY.

The best works on water-cure treatment are included in the seven large volumes of the WATER-CURE LIBRARY. There are only a few copies now on hand, and when sold cannot be replaced at any price. The WATER-CURE LIBRARY embraces all the most popular works on the subject, including: Introduction to the Water-Cure; Hydropathy or Water-Cure; Cholera and Bowel Diseases; The Parent's Guide; Tobacco—Its Nature and Effects; Experience in the Water-Cure; Curiosities of Common Water; Water-Cure Manual; Water-Cure in every Disease; Water-Cure in Pregnancy; Hydropathy for the People; Errors in the Water-Cure; Water-Cure in Consumption.

The cost of this set is only $10. It may be sent by express or as freight to any part of the world. Orders should be addressed to FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) .... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY	Sept. 3
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Sept. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Sept 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN—Grace	Saturday, Aug. 27.
LOUISIANA—Prowse	Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking	Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw	Saturday, Oct. 8.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	(Building).	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, and the *Day Star* 2,778. Customhouse measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship
NORTH STAR,
A. G. JONES, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship COSTA RICA will succeed the NORTH STAR, and will sail Sept. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICAN,
2,000 tons burden,
CHAS. MARSHMAN, Commander,

will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.

The NORTH AMERICAN is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant United States Mail steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE CUNARD steamship KEDAR, Capt. MUIR, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 31st instant. Cabin passage $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ALWAYS COOL AND DELIGHTFUL.
EXTRAORDINARY ENERGY,
LAVISH EXPENDITURE.
GREAT UNDERTAKING ACCOMPLISHED.
A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,
A LIVING WHALE,

Captured and brought to this City from the Coast of Labrador,

BY LAND!—ALIVE!!
AT AN ENORMOUS EXPENSE,
AND MAY BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS
DISPORTING IN THE
MAMMOTH GLASS TANK,
built for his special use.

STILL ANOTHER GRAND PANTOMIME.
NOVEL! INTERESTING! AMUSING!
COMIC AND MELODRAMATIC
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
JOCKO, JOCKO, JOCKO,
JOCKO, OR JOCKO.
THE BRAZILIAN APE.

TONY DENIER .... as .... JOCKO
MR. C. K. FOX, MR. M. GROSSI, ANDERSON,
MLLE. ERNESTINE AND LOUISE.

First appearance of
A. GOODWIN AND L. COLLINS,
DUOTERPSICHOREANCLODOPTOMISTS.

EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK, in Lecture-room, without additional charge.
HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, containing two hundred pieces of furniture.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, Day and Evening.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD FISH.
GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

☞ An engagement has been effected, for a short time only, with GEN. TOM THUMB and WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT and MINNIE WARREN, all of whom will appear, commencing MONDAY, Sept. 5,
MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Admission 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

It has ever been a source of pride to me (regardless of extraordinary attractions and immense expenditures) to be able to say "*Admission to all only 25 cents.*" And until that sum became in value LESS THAN 10 CENTS IN COIN, and the expenses of the Museum, by reason of the appreciated value of everything considerably more than doubled, I persistently declared *my price unalterable.* But greatly to my regret I now find myself compelled to do one of two things, viz.: either reduce the value of my attractions or slightly increase my prices. The first I cannot do, for I would sooner close the Museum than feel that I cannot *at any cost* secure every attainable novelty. To choose, therefore, the other alternative, becomes a matter of necessity, and I here announce that on and after Monday, Sept. 5, five cents will be added to the price of admission, and a like sum to reserved seats. The price of admission for children under ten remains as heretofore at 15 cents, and I shall most gladly return to my old figures when the state of the currency will again permit me to show *all for* a quarter.

The public's humble servant, P. T. BARNUM.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superindent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:15, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

SEWING MACHINES.

All the best Sewing machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CREATION.
SEPT. 5. MONDAY AFTERNOON. SEPT. 5.
HAYDN'S IMMORTAL ORATORIO
AT JONES WOOD.
UNPARALLELED CHORAL EXHIBITION.
100 INSTRUMENTALISTS, 300 CHORUSES.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
CARL ANSCHUTZ, KARL FORMES.
50 CENTS. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Reserved seats, $1—at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
BENEFIT
and last appearance of
MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
Will be acted Knowles' standard play of the
HUNCHBACK.
In which will appear
MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
supported by
MISS IONE BURKE,
MR. CHAS. FISHER, MR. DALY,
MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. W. R. FLOYD,
MR. NORTON, MR. MOORE,
MR. BROWNE, MR. WILLIAMSON,
MR. POPE.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
and last appearance of
MISS OLIVE LOGAN.
Will be acted Sheridan Knowles' play of the
HUNCHBACK.
Box-book now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE—CORNER BROADWAY and Broome-st. GEORGE WOOD, Manager.
OPENING NIGHT.

This admirable and central establishment which, during the Summer vacation, has been entirely and elegantly refitted with new furniture and upholstery, new decorations and appointments, splendid new scenery, new carpetings, &c., and which has been provided with the new orchestra chairs, will open for the regular season on MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, 1864, with the great comic artist, Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, whose brilliant fame as the most gifted and genial of American comedians is firmly established in the best critical esteem and in the hearty popular applause of nearly every city in the Union. He will make his rentrée upon the New-York stage for the first time in twelve years, in two celebrated comic characters, admirably adapted to the display of exuberant humor and his inimitable art. The dramatic company engaged for the season is entirely new to this City, and has been carefully selected from the best material at the command of the Manager. MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 29, Buckstone's celebrated comedy, MARRIED LIFE.

Mr. John E. Owens .... as .... Henry Dove
N. G. D. Chaplin .... as .... Mr. Younghusband
(First appearance in this theatre.)
C. P. De Groat .... as .... Mr. Coddle
(First appearance in New-York.)
George Metkiff .... as .... Mr. Lynx
(First appearance in New-York.)
Mr. Tom Owens .... as .... Mr. Dismal
(His first appearance in this theatre.)
Miss Alice Placide .... as .... Mrs. Lynx
(First appearance in this theatre.)
Miss C. Adams .... as .... Mrs. Coddle
(First appearance in this theatre.)
Miss Nellie Johnson .... as .... Mrs. Younghusband
(First appearance in this theatre.)
Mrs. G. F. Tyrrell .... as .... Mrs. Henry Dove
(First appearance in this theatre.)
Miss C. Crampton .... as .... Mrs. Dismal

To conclude with the American comic drama of the PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

Mr. John E. Owens .... as .... Solon Shingle

Box office open THURSDAY, for the securing of seats, from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Prices of admission: Dress circle and parquette, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents; secured seats, 75 cents; orchestra chairs, $1; private boxes, $5 and $6. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commences at 7¾ o'clock.

VICTORIA REGIA, THE GIANT WATER LILIES OF THE TROPIC ZONE, never yet on exhibition in this country, now in full blossom, with large and beautiful constructed leaves, 18 feet in circumference, open for exhibition, for only a short time, daily, from 7 A. M. till sunset, in the large Victoria Glass-house, at West 59th st., near the corner of 8th-av., junction of Broadway and Central Park.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
E. BALLCKE, Proprietor.
H. MARTIN, Manager.

GRAND MONSTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND CONCERT—To be given by the New-York Musical Mutual Protective Union, at Jones' Woods, Sept. 19, 1864. By order. HENRY TISSINGTON,
Chairman Printing Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold.

The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily News*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily News.*

By order of the Comptroller.
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Aug. 6, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall. JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, July 22, 1864. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 133 Broadway, Albany, or No. 331 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1864.
E. E. TAYLOR, }
J. B. TAYLOR, } Administrators.
May 2-law6m.Mo. WM. H. TAYLOR. }

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NORTH STAR.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall Aug. 18, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her specie list:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Order	$18,420	H. Cohen & Co.	$79,400
Lees & Waller	107,000	Jennings & Brewster	6,000
De Witt, Kittle & Co.	19,900	Duncan, Sherman & Co	30,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	50,000	A. Rich & Bro.	4,400
J. Strauss, Bros. & Co	27,641	J. B. Newton & Co.	24,000
Total			$366,762

FROM ASPINWALL.

J. F. Jay	$10,000	S. L. Isaacs & Asch.	$600
Colgate & Hoffman	3,358	Ribon & Munoz	250
Order	900		

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

The Panama Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sacramento*, from New-York, via the Straits of Magellan, arrived in this port on the 10th inst., 63 days from New-York. She came round without stopping at any port, but owing to being so light, was obliged to put into Callao for coal. She left the latter port on the 10th, and brought up a small mail for the States, twelve days later than the regular steamer. The Peruvian war steamer *Chalaca*, formerly the *Quito*, had also arrived in port. Her dates from Callao are one day later than those of the *Sacramento*. A report was circulated on the arrival of the former vessel, founded on some private letter, that a revolution had broken out in Lima, the President upset and ECHENIQUE installed in his stead. As this report may find its way into some of the New-York papers, it may be well here to contradict it as entirely unfounded. There has been a change in some of the members of the Cabinet, which is all that has occurred. I subjoin a list of new members, taken from the Panama *Star & Herald*:

Foreign Affairs, Don Jose Simeon Tijada; Justice, Don Toribio Pacheco; War, Gen. Frisancho; Interior and President of the Cabinet, Manuel Cortas; Treasurer, Don Julian Zaracondegui.

There is little or nothing new from the Chincha Islands. Vessels are still arriving there to load guano, which they are now compelled to do with their own crew, the laborers and prisoners formerly employed having all been sent away by the Spaniards. It is said that the Spanish Admiral has again made application to the Peruvian Government to be allowed to procure fresh provisions from the coast peacefully, but has met with a second refusal.

The *Chalaca* has been sent here to go on the gridiron for the purpose of being cleansed of barnacles. She has a large number of officers and men on board, part of whom are probably intended for the steamer *Uncle Sam*, which, it is said, has been sold by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to the Peruvian Government, to be used as a vessel of war. Report says the *Sam* is to go hence to New-York to receive new boilers and an outfit. *Quien sabe?*

Gen. MOSQUERA left here on the 13th for Buenaventura and the Cauca, to look after his projected road. He intends soon to return, and proceed to fill his mission as Minister to England, and at the same time try to borrow eight millions of dollars, which he probably won't get.

A man named MARTIN, a boiler-maker, recently sent out from New-York for the Panama Railroad Company, was yesterday found dead on the roadside, two miles from the city; cause of death supposed to be alcoholism. He was seen walking out two hours before he was discovered dead.

Our fine weather still continues, accompanied by strong trade winds.

Rev. Mr. SALL, recently sent out as missionary from England to Panama, opened the new church at Aspinwall on Sunday last. This church was erected by the Panama Railroad Company at an expense of some $75,000. It is a very handsome stone structure, and would be an ornament to any town in the United States.

The *Uncle Sam* arrived this morning with 80 passengers for the States. The *North Star* will sail this evening. She takes up about 900 bales of cotton and California wool, and 96 passengers, among whom is Ex-Gov. JOHN BIGLER, Delegate from California to the Chicago Convention.

Dr. WHEELER, purser and surgeon of the *North Star*, died at Aspinwall on the 16th inst. He was much respected by the residents of Aspinwall, a large number of whom attended his funeral. His death was caused by a diseased liver.

The United States steam sloop *Saginaw*, Capt. HOPKINS, arrived 7th inst. from Acapulco, and sailed 15th inst. for Callao, taking on board the colored sailors sent out three months since for the United States Navy, and who have since been encamped on one of the islands in the bay. About eight of them have died there.

H. B. M. steamship *Cameleon* arrived on the 15th from Mexico, with $350,000 in specie, and will relieve the *Charybdis*. The French frigate *Cordelliere* arrived at Acapulco on the 15th. The sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* is still in this harbor.

The Pacific Railroad Company's brig *Bolivia* arrived at Aspinwall on the 11th, and bark *American Eagle* on the 16th. The *North Star* arrived at Aspinwall at noon on the 13th, ten days from New-York.

By the steamer *Anne* from Ecuador we learn that an attempt at revolution had been made at Monte Cristo, Province of Manavi, on the 22d of July, but had been speedily quelled by the Government forces. Business in Guayaquil is represented as generally dull; the cocoa crop has been materially injured by the long Winter. Parties in Ecuador are turning their attention to cotton growing, which will no doubt become an article of extensive export soon.

Among the passengers from Aspinwall by the *North Star* is Mr. ARCHIBALD B. BOYD, proprietor of the Panama *Star & Herald*.

PANAMA.

Business on the Isthmus—Steamship Management—Death of Dr. Wheeler, of the North Star—The Weather and Health of the Isthmus—Naval News, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1864.

We have nothing from the interior of the Republic for this steamer, and but little local news. The *North Star*, which leaves Aspinwall to-day, will take about 900 bales of cotton to New-York, and some other cargo. The home cargo in these steamers is getting to be quite an important item in their receipts. It is a pity, however, for the safety of passengers, that it isn't lead or iron, instead of cotton; for seldom does a Vanderbilt steamer leave Aspinwall with sufficient coal to ballast her in the most perilous part of her voyage, viz: the latitude of Cape Hatteras, and on the coast. Coming out, they are so deeply loaded down with California freight that they are in danger of being swamped, and going home, they are so light as to be in great danger of rolling over. On her present trip, the *North Star* had every portion of the vessel except the first cabin, and even including her coal bunkers, so full of freight that she could not take in a sufficiency of coal; and had she had a gale of wind in her teeth of a day's duration, she would have been floating about now, somewhere in the Caribbean Sea, or snugly stowed away in the sand and shells under it. As it was, she managed to get into Aspinwall, working the last day only nine pounds of steam, after a passage of over ten days—2,000 miles—without having a pound of coal left on her arrival at her wharf. On her homeward trip, the *Costa Rica* found herself so light that she had to put into Cape Haytien for coal, so that she was *twelve* days in making the run to New-York; and on her last trip, the *Northern Light* had to be towed into New-York from Sandy Hook, for lack of fuel. A line of three old steamers, that has made a million clear dollars out of the public per year for the past three years, ought to do better than this.

J. P. WHEELER, Esq., of New-York, purser and surgeon of the *North Star*, died very suddenly at Aspinwall, of disease of the liver, on the 17th, and was buried in the Masonic Cemetery on the same day. The funeral service was read by the U. S. Consul. Dr. WHEELER has been in the employ of the steamship companies to this port for eight or ten years. He was a very estimable gentleman, and will be much missed by the traveling public on these steamers. He leaves a wife and children in New-York.

A few days since an English sailor from the British propeller *Darien* was found dead in a freight car under very singular circumstances. The car had been moved several times that morning on the track, without any suspicion that it contained either animate or inanimate freight; but, to the surprise of the road superintendent, on ordering it loaded, the sailor was found in it dead, and standing up, leaning slightly against one end of the car, his arm a little extended, in a theatrical manner. How he could have died in a standing position and remained standing, is the mystery.

The trade over the Panama Railroad is rapidly increasing. The employes here but little rest, day or night, and Sundays do not often form any exception to the rule. The first six months of 1863 the number of passengers transported over the road was short of 17,600. During the corresponding six months of this year nearly 25,000 were transported. There is a corresponding increase also in the freight.

Last Sunday the Panama Railroad Company's beautiful stone church was dedicated, and formally opened for worship. The service was performed in an impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. SALL, a clergyman of the Church of England, who was sent out to Panama by a British Missionary Society. The church is a very fine Gothic edifice, and was built at a cost of $65,000. The company will soon employ a pastor for it. The churches are now all open again in Panama, the priests having returned since the amelioration of the stringent laws and decrees of the administration of Gen. MOSQUERA.

The Aspinwall "correspondent of the Associated Press," a month since, wrote to the New-York journals: "Strange to say, we are in the middle of July, without the slightest prospect of the wet season commencing, although it usually sets in about the end of April. Meanwhile the Isthmus was never more healthy." The scope of observation of the gentleman who does up the Associated Press must be confined to a very narrow compass—to the Island of Manzanilla, on which he lives—to write thus. The season *has* been comparatively a dry one; but the wet weather set in at the usual time, and enough rain had fallen, up to the middle of July, to cover over the whole State of Virginia about half way up to the summit of the Blue Ridge. Where forty-five inches of rain fall per month sometimes, as is the case at Aspinwall, thirty-five inches may be considered tolerably dry weather—and this is the view, probably, the Associated Press man took of it. As to the health of the Isthmus, it has been many years—excluding small-pox—since it has been so unhealthy as this year. Malarious fevers are everywhere very prevalent, and of a severer type than usual.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* is in port. The *Saginaw* gunboat went to Callao last week. She took the remainder of the two hundred negro sailors encamped on the islands in the Bay—a portion for herself, and the balance for the flag-ship *Lancaster*, now at the Chincha Islands.

Gen. MOSQUERA, Ex-President of this Republic, left Panama on the 13th for Buenaventura, in the State of Cauca, to forward the project of opening a wagon road through the State to Cali, for which $800,000 was lately borrowed in England. He will return to Panama in October, on his way to England, to which he has been appointed Colombian Minister.

The days of sailing from Panama of the Railroad Company's Central American steamers has been changed to the 10th and 25th of each month. Passengers, therefore, from New-York, will have to take the steamers of the 13th and 23d.

The steamer *America*, with the passengers of the steamer *Golden Rule*, who left New-York July 27, left Panama for San Francisco on the 10th, and would arrive there about the 26th of August.

Some South Pacific merchants, and their correspondents in New-York and Boston, have been making great complaints against the United States Consul at Panama, for neglect in not promptly forwarding their letters when received at Panama. It turns out that these merchants are indebted to their own meanness for the slow time of their correspondence. They send their letters by private hand to Panama, and get the United States Consul to forward them for them, instead of placing them in the British mail bags; and in every instance where the South Pacific letters fall into the hands of the British Consul at Panama, he sends them to New-York via Southampton, in order that the British Government may get its postage. This gives a letter about sixty days to get from Valparaiso to New-York, instead of thirty.

H. B. M. war-steamer *Cameleon* arrived at Panama from the coast of Mexico on the 15th, from a smuggling expedition, in which she gathered up $350,000 in specie for England. The French frigate *Cordeliere* arrived at Panama on the 15th. H. B. M. war-ship *Charybdis* will leave for the coast of Mexico on a smuggling expedition in a day or two.

The latest report from Greytown gives eight feet water on the bar. The Channel, however, is so narrow that none but very small steamers can enter. It is hoped that the channel may be deepened and kept open by keeping steamers continually stirring up and moving the sand. The British mail steamship *Tamar* arrived yesterday at Aspinwall, from Greytown, but brings no news.

The P. M. S. S. Co's. splendid new steamer *Sacramento*, Capt. BRADBURY, arrived at Panama on the 16th inst. at 10 A. M. The *Sacramento* left New-York on the 14th of June, and has therefore been 63 days out. She was obliged to stop at Callao for coals, having been detained by rough weather in the South Atlantic and the Straits. She sailed from Callao on the 10th.

The following is a list of her officers: Captain, Geo. H. Bradbury; First Officer, M. P. Nolan; Second Officer, R. C. Thomas; Third Officer, Frank Williams; Chief Engineer, Daniel Browley: First, Second and Third Assistants, Henry Rhodes, John Goil, Henry Freeman.

The *Sacramento* has the following dimensions: length 304 feet, breadth 42½ feet, depth 29 1-6 feet. She is 2,647 tons burden.

She will take the passengers who left New-York Aug. 13 to California.

A. B. BOYD, Esq., editor of the Panama *Star*, is a passenger to New-York on the *North Star*.

FROM PERU AND ECUADOR.

The Peruvian Ship Chalaca—Mysterious Movement.

PANAMA, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1864.

The Peruvian war-ship *Chalaca*, (formerly of the British mail steam-packet *Quito*, new) arrived at Panama on the 17th. She carries six rifled guns, but has not yet been fully fitted out as a war vessel. She left Callao on the 11th. The ostensible errand of the *Chalaca* at Panama is to go on the beach or gridiron at Taboga in this bay to clean her bottom. But it is believed her errand down is partly to man and carry to Callao the American steamship *Uncle Sam*, (a venerable old tub,) belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and which arrived here to-day with the California passengers.

The rumor brought by the *Sacramento* the day before, that the Government of Gen. PEZET had been overthrown in Perú, and Gen. CASTILLA made President, is denied by the commander of the *Chalaca*, and he ought to know, as he left a day after the *Sacramento*. But a new Cabinet had been formed, of the friends, principally, of CASTILLA, and it is currently reported that both CASTILLA and the new Cabinet have declared that Peru has no cause of war against Spain. It would surprise nobody particularly, were CASTILLA to seize the reins of power—or be placed in power by the people.

The following is a list of the new Cabinet: Foreign Affairs, DON JOSE SIMEON TIJADA; Justice, DON TORIBIO PACHECO; War, Gen. FRISANCHO; Interior and President of the Cabinet, MANUEL CORTAS; Treasurer, DON JULIAN ZARACONDEGUI.

Beyond this there is no news of importance.

ECUADOR.

We have news from this Republic to the first part of the present month. The Panama *Star* says that an attempt to create a revolution was made at Monte Cristo, in the province of Manavi, on the 22d and 23d of last month, by a person named CASTRO, a native, and said to own some estates in the vicinity, but exiled on account of his opposition to the present Government. He had landed a short time before from a small vessel in which he had arrived from Peru, having with him several rifles and some ammunition. He appears to have enlisted several people at Manta and places adjacent, and marched into Monte Cristo at the head of some 80 followers, who were, however, soon overpowered by the Government troops. Some of them were taken prisoners, and the remainder escaped to the mountains.

A number of troops, principally cavalry, have since left Guayaquil for the province of Manavi.

On Aug. 2, news was received in Guayaquil, of an encounter between the revolutionists and Government troops in Monte Christo, which ended in the defeat of the former, not however until several men on both sides were wounded; some of whom have since died. Reports say that ABOLADO, Aide-de-camp to the Governor, during the conflict, went over to the opposite party, taking with them some forty Government troops. These troops have since returned, expressing their sorrow, and saying that they were deceived by ABOLADO, on which occasion the Governor ordered a bullock to be killed, and roast beef and grog were served out to them.

In Guayaquil business in general is pretty dull. The long Winter has materially injured this season's crops of cocoa. Some capitalists are turning their attention to the cultivation of cotton, and it is expected that Guayaquil will eventually export that article in large quantities.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000 Am. Gold	247¾	200 Cleve. & Pitts. s3	110¾
10,000 do. s3	247¾	100 P., F. W. & C. b4	112
10,000 do.	247	300 Rock Island R. s3	110¾
300 Reading R.	135⅜	50,000 Am. Gold offered	
100 M. S. & N. I. R. s3	85⅞	after the "call,"	246½
100 do.	85¼		

LAW REPORTS.

Conclusion of the Muller Examination—The Commissioner Grants a Certificate.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Newton.

A dense crowd filled the court-room yesterday morning in anticipation of the rendition of a decision in the Muller extradition case. Excitement was intense when the prisoner entered, accompanied by his counsel.

Mr. Blankman said that the opportunity for consultation between the prisoner and his counsel had been very limited. The questions arising in the case were intricate and required careful attention. As yet they had had no opportunity for preparation, and they therefore respectfully asked for an adjournment until the latter part of next week. He assured the court that this postponement was only asked for for the purpose stated and not for delay. As a precedent, he would refer to the case of Anderson, who, after committing an atrocious murder in the United States, fled to Canada, where, after a delay of months, the case was finally adjudicated upon in London, which resulted in the release of Anderson, on the ground that he was a slave, and the deed was committed in making his escape. He would also refer to a later case. A brutal and cruel murder was committed on an American vessel, the pirates and murderers escaped to Liverpool, where the cause was adjourned from month to month, and finally the British Government declined to deliver up the prisoner. But he did not claim that because one nation refused to do right another should follow its example. Another feature in this case was that no finding or proceedings of a coroner's inquest had ever been produced here. In fact there had been no inquest at all. But if the documents did show that a case of murder had been made out, His Honor's duty was clear; but if the case was one of manslaughter, it did not come within the treaty of 1842. His client positively asserted his entire innocence of the charge, and he thought that the small delay asked was as little as the court could grant.

In reply, Mr. Marberry said that the depositions were here all day yesterday; they were read in court repeatedly; they were not long or intricate.

His Honor was sitting here not to try the guilt or innocence of the man, but to ascertain if there was in the case sufficient evidence to justify this committal in case the murder had been committed in this country. He disliked to do anything which looked like bearing harshly upon this unfortunate man, but the case seemed so plain, and the man, if sent back, would be placed where he could secure witnesses, where he would have a fair trial, according to the law of England. Witnesses were here from England, at a great expense, and it would cause great inconvenience if the case was postponed.

Mr. Blankman said that they had had no opportunity to see these papers in court yesterday. They were arraigned at the opening of the court; they had been either cross-examining witnesses or answering arguments all day long.

He would maintain that it was a question of guilt in this case. It was a preliminary question in the case, Is or is there not probable cause to consider him guilty? If there were witnesses here at great expense, the Government of Great Britain was generous and magnanimous, and never regarded the expense attending the ferreting out of guilt. And if it was an expense, it was not the first time that Great Britain indulged in such expense. We need only refer to a recent case in Halifax, and to the case of the eight negroes who, after murdering four families in Florida, fled to Jamaica.

This man was a German, and his fellow-citizens, as well as all citizens of this country, were interested in seeing all justice done him. This was not a question whether Mr. Seward should touch his bell and issue an order that the accused be spirited away secretly and without the forms of law, but in this case the rights of the prisoner were to be guarded, and for that reason he demanded a postponement.

The court said that if he supposed the counsel had not had an opportunity, he would grant the delay asked; but the evidence was short, and had been read in court repeatedly. He did not think the interest of the prisoner would suffer by a refusal, and he should deny the application.

Mr. Shaffer then rose and said, that after some examination of the matter, he thought it had now become his duty to move for the discharge of the prisoner. There were insuperable legal objections to the detention of this man.

The law must deem him innocent; and let him but to-day declare his intentions to become a citizen, and the shield of the country would be thrown around him. In his mind, there was a sublimity in the sudden awaking of England to revenge the blood of one of its citizens. He did not consider this treaty as anything but a violation of the Constitution. The amendment to the Constitution provided that no man should be put in peril of his life without an indictment by a grand jury. The Treaty of 1842 provided that fugitives should be rendered up on certain condition. This man, if rendered up, would be convicted before he had been indicted.

It is a principle of national law that a state of war nullifies all treaties; true, it might be said that there was no war between the two countries in their sovereign capacity—but there was between the citizens of the two countries—what Grotius termed a state of "mixed, unsolemn war." He would cite Grotius, Vattel, Rutherford.

There were three sorts of War, Private, Public and Mixed. Mixed War could only be carried on between a Nation on one side and individuals of a Nation on the other. This was again divided into two kinds, solemn and unsolemn.

These Englishmen, who were to-day committing depredations upon our commerce, must be restrained by their Government, or else they were in a state of war with this country.

To say that this state of war does not exist with Great Britain was to forget the events of the past three years. True, one side claimed to be neutral, but they let their subjects burn and destroy your ships; they let them get on board your peaceful ships, to murder your engineers and pilots at the wheel, and when they take the vessel into a neutral port, they make them pay $10,000 for a ransom, and when at last a man-of-war sinks one of these neutral pirates, they send a yacht to rescue your lawful prisoners from the victor's clutches. [Great applause from the audience.] They that would have justice must do justice. England must come here with clean hands into this Court of Justice, and she is not here with clean hands. Here is an opportunity to recognize the principle, that a state of war did away with the operation of treaties.

Mr. Shaffer then reviewed the evidence against Muller, and argued that he was not one of the two men who entered the railway carriage with Mr. Briggs, and that there was no evidence upon which to hold the accused.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Blankman said he desired to call Inspector Tanner to testify to one thing.

Mr. Tanner testified:

I have seen Franz Muller, the accused; I should judge him to be about five feet six inches; I have examined his face; he has no beard; I should think he never had any; I should not call him a tall, thin man, neither should I call him a thick-set man. He has no whiskers, nor any signs that he ever had any.

This closed the case for the defence.

Mr. Marberry said that it was never a question of the Courts to decide whether a treaty be in force or not—that was the prerogative of the Executive. The only question was, whether there was sufficient evidence against this man to justify His Honor, if he were sitting as a committing Magistrate, in holding the prisoner for trial. The evidence was this: Mr. Briggs entered a railway carriage, and a few minutes afterward he was found moaning on the track, suffering from wounds in the head, from which he died. On this same night Muller was absent from his lodging, and his usual lodgings. In the compartment of the railway car was found a hat, known and proved to have belonged to Muller. Mr. Briggs' hat was gone, and now, when the prisoner is arrested, a hat similar to Mr. Briggs' is found in his possession. A watch and chain belonging to Mr. Briggs were missing. Two days after the murder Muller went to Mr. Death's, at Cheapside, and exchanged a chain answering to the description of Mr. Briggs'. Mr. Death, the jeweller, positively identifies this man as the one who exchanged this chain. He is also fully identified by Matthews.

After reviewing the evidence, Mr. Marberry said that he could not deem any long argument necessary. In regard to Mr. Lee's evidence and testimony concerning the two men seen in the same compartment with Briggs, there is nothing to show that these same two men remained there or on the train after it started. There seemed, on the whole, to be abundance of proof that Muller was the guilty murderer.

The Commissioner said he did not think this case required any further time for consideration on his part. After hearing and noting with great care the remarks of the defence, I have only to decide whether there is sufficient cause to believe the man guilty.

Looking at it in the light of probable cause, I think my duty is plain. I do not desire to sit in judgment upon this man, but I think there is probable cause to hold him for trial, and I have therefore decided to grant the usual certificate. Muller did not seem affected in the least by the decision, acting more like an indifferent spectator than a criminal on trial.

The Murder of Policeman O'Brien.

HIS FUNERAL AT THE NINETEENTH PRECINCT STATION-HOUSE—REMARKS OF CAPT. HARTT—INTERESTING STATEMENT MADE BY DECEASED BEFORE HIS DEATH.

The funeral of Policeman JOHN O'BRIEN, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who was shot through the brain with a pistol, in the hands of JOHN RILEY, on Sunday last, was held yesterday afternoon, at the station-house in East Fifty-ninth-street.

The circumstances attending the murder have already been published in the TIMES, so far as they were then known, but the statement made by the deceased soon after he was shot, to Sergeant BROOKS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, has never been made public, and we therefore give it, as follows:

Sergt. BROOKS states that he called upon O'BRIEN, and that although he was very week from the loss of blood, he was able to tell him that JOHN RILEY, his murderer, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 21, in company with several others, went into a liquor saloon in Forty-first-street, near Eighth-avenue. RILEY was well known as a ringleader in the riots of July, 1863. He had been arrested and indicted as such, but in some manner yet unexplained, he had made his escape, and has ever since been at large. A prominent Judge of one of the highest criminal courts in this City had made a special request that the police should vigilantly watch for RILEY, and rearrest him if possible. No clue could be obtained as to his whereabouts until Sunday week, when he was seen by O'BRIEN to enter the saloon. The latter knew him well, and followed him. Upon entering, the officer quietly walked up to him and said, in a low voice, "JOHNNY RILEY, I want you to go with me; I have been watching for you a long time, and am especially instructed to take you into custody." RILEY thereupon appealed to his friends present to know if they were going to see him taken in that manner. The friends made a movement as if to interfere, when the Officer mildly laid his hand upon RILEY, told him that he must do his duty, let the consequences be what they might, and advised him to go peacefully along with him. At this moment RILEY's friends rushed to the front and side doors, opening on the street, locked and bolted both doors and took the keys from the locks. The Officer, though single-handed, with four or five desperate men against him, was undaunted. He pulled RILEY toward the door, and seeing demonstrations of violence about to be made against him, took out his revolver, cocked it, and then tried to get his man out. A struggle ensued, during which the officer's pistol went off, fortunately without injury to any one. RILEY then gave a sudden twist and jerk and pulled himself out of his coat. The moment he had done this, he thrust his hand into his pocket, drew a pistol, and putting the muzzle close up to O'BRIEN's forehead, fired. The ball lodged in his brain, where it remained up till the time of his death, five days afterward. RILEY immediately ran through a back door into the yard, and jumped over a fence into the street. Strange as it may seem, Officer O'BRIEN followed, and ran two or three blocks after the fugitive, before the blood, which freely flowed from his wound, blinded him so much that he was unable to proceed further. He was then compelled to stop, and a citizen coming along, a carriage was procured and he was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died on Thursday last, the ball still being deeply embedded in his brains. That he was a brave and faithful officer, and possessed of great powers of physical endurance, there can be no doubt.

The expenses attending his death and burial have been wholly defrayed by his associate policemen of the Nineteenth Precinct. The funeral arrangements, under the direction of the committee, consisting of Capt. HARTT, Sergt. BROOKS, Roundsman FITZGERALD, and Officers MOORE and HALLECK, were all that could be desired. Police Commissioner, Mr. MCMURRAY, was in attendance, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were also present to witness the ceremonies. The entire force of the Nineteenth Precinct attended and escorted the remains to Catharine-street Ferry, after the conclusion of Capt. HARTT's remarks. The body was interred in Greenwood Cemetery. In the principal room of the Station-house, the ladies and immediate friends and relatives of the deceased were seated; the members of the force were formed in the shape of a hollow square immediately in front on Fifty-nineth-street. Capt. HARTT then proceeded to address them for about ten minutes. The speech was characteristic of that worthy and well known official, being both pertinent and pointed, and was listened to with breathless attention by all within the sound of his voice. He began by calling their attention to the American flag then waving at half-mast from the roof of the station-house, and the insignia of mourning in which the building was draped. Another brother and friend, he said, had been suddenly, and without warning, taken from among them by the ruthless hand of an assassin—a fugitive from justice. JOHN O'BRIEN, a good husband and father, a patriotic citizen, and an energetic and faithful officer, has been stricken down in the youth and vigor of early manhood, by the hand of one who had fled from the courts of justice, and escaped, for the present, from the penalties of violated law and outraged humanity. He has left a young and faithful wife, and two interesting children, to mourn his untimely and undeserved fate, and he has left among his circle of friends—and especially among the entire force of the Nineteenth Precinct Police—those who deeply lament his death, and heartily condole with the widow and the fatherless in this their sad affliction. He has gone to that land "whence no traveller returns," and we shall see his face no more among us. He has gone "where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary one at rest." He has been with us in joy and gladness, and through storm and sorrow. Faithfully and thoroughly did he discharge his duty upon each and every occasion, and to his deeply-afflicted life partner, who now sits in our presence, draped in the sad and sombre weeds of early widowhood, to his children, who are thus early deprived of their natural protector and compelled to sip the bitter cup of sorrow, and to you, gentlemen, who have been his associates in the department—you who have shared with him the exposures, perils and privations incident to and necessarily attending the life of a policeman in this great city; to you, and each of you, I say, it should be a source of consolation and of pride to know that your friend and companion fell bravely, yea, gloriously fell, where all "good men and true" would desire to fall and die—*at his post, in the discharge of his duty*. To the widow we say that we shall remember not only your husband who has so gloriously fallen, but you and your children; and may He "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" be with you and guide you in this, one of the saddest of afflictions that can befall a wife and mother.

To you gentlemen of the Nineteenth Police Precinct I say that the dangers that surround you are many. A policeman who goes out with a full determination to discharge well and faithfully his whole duty, takes his life in his hand. When he leaves his wife and little ones at night, he knows not whether the morning's sun will shine upon him around a joyous family fireside, or whether its rays will bleach his lifeless corpse; whether as in the case of DURYEA and O'BRIEN, he will be shot down by the murderous assassin, or whether he will return to the comforts of home in full life and health. When the policeman leaves his home, his little ones often gather around him and anxiously ask, "Pa, when will you come back to us?" In too many instances, alas, he never cames back to them, except as a cold and lifeless lump of clay. He faces the storms and tempests, and, if a faithful officer, he guards well the lives and property of the sleeping denizens of this great City. Fellow Policemen JOHN O'BRIEN should be an example to you to discharge faithfully your duty, whatever it may be, and let the consequences rest with a higher power. You have much to do, much peril to encounter, and, in the language of the Roman Senator, "Let not the shades of these our noble dead complain that we are slow, whilst their mad ghosts walk unrevenged among us." While discharging our duty fearlessly, and at all times trying to preserve order, protect life and property, and bring to punishment the guilty, we should try also to cultivate a spirit of forgiveness; try to do as Stephen did of old when he prayed for those who stoned him to death; try to follow in the footsteps of our Saviour when he said, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." Truly it may be said of these men who murder us, "they know not what they do." Law and order in the City of New-York must and will be preserved, and those who rob, ravage and murder, will be brought to punishment. And as one strong evidence of this, might cite the fact that Gov. SEYMOUR has been fully alive to the interests of this City in selecting the men he has for the highest position in the Police Department. The Commissioners appointed by him have been taken from the different political parties, thus showing that whatever may be the political creed of the Governor he was determined to have the important Office of Commissioners filled with men of integrity, and who were able and willing to discharge the important duties incumbent upon them.

To my fellow-citizens present I say, we, the Policemen, are your servants. If any one of you has any good cause of complaint, it is your duty to make it before the Commissioners. Any man in this Precinct, from the Captain down, can be very easily broken and speedily sent out of the force for good cause; and I ask each one of you that if you have any well-grounded complaint to make, to make it at once at Police Headquarters, and if your charge is sustained see how quick the buttons and the badge would come off the delinquent official. But while I say this, I also say that thieves, robbers, murderers, rioters and midnight assassins will be promptly arrested if possible, and the whole duty of the members of the force discharged in bringing them to punishment. I thank God that inasmuch as JOHN O'BRIEN must die from violence, he has died from wounds received while in the *full and honest discharge of his duty*.

Deceased was 29 years of age, resided at No. 519 Ninth-avenue, where he has left a widow and two young children. JOHN RILEY, his murderer, is still at large.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT.—Every young man—and woman too—wishes to know with certainty in what calling or pursuit in life he can accomplish most, do the most good, serve his friends the best, obtain a competency, provide liberally for the wants of himself, family and others who who may be dependent on him. He desires to place himself in that position for which he is by nature and acquirement best fitted, and in which he may, without doubt or experiment, SECURE SUCCESS IN LIFE. Few men in the ordinary pursuits come up FULLY to their REAL CAPABILITIES. It is true that some, by mere accident or good fotrune, without any definite knowledge of their own powers, stumble upon a situation to which they happen to be well adapted, and in which, without a struggle, they RISE TO EMINENCE. They are said to be "lucky," while thousands of other men, more highly endowed, and with force and energy of character, pursue a respectable, though tiresome and "up-hill" employment, chosen without regard to their adaptation to it, which brings them "neither honor nor profit." These get a living, while many more drag out a miserable existence, complaining of their hard lot, and end their days in sore disappointment, pronouncing "life a failure." We have a remedy for this. It is SCIENTIFIC, and therefore RELIABLE. By the aid of PHRENOLOGY and PHYSIOLOGY, the true character, with all its capabilities, may be clearly indicated; the most suitable calling, profession, or occupation to which each person is adapted can be clearly pointed out, and YOU, reader, may thus learn HOW TO RISE IN THE WORLD, and make the most of all your talents. Full written charts, with advice, are given daily by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

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IN EVERYBODY'S MOUTH.

PRAISE and SOZODONT—Greatest luxury of modern times—beautifies and preserves the teeth. The repulsive breath is rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or in business will now be no longer noticed. Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

UNMARRIED WOMEN.—What shall they do? How to be Handsome. A Virgin's Eye. "You Kissed Me." Fast Young Men. Christ in Cities, an excellent discourse by Rev. Dr. STORRS. "A DEBATE IN CRANIA," very interesting—in Sept. No. *Phrenological Journal*. By first post, 20 cents, or $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FAMILIES WHO WISH TO ECONOMIZE should ask their grocer for KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE; price 30 cents per pound. Be sure and ask for KENT'S. No other genuine. General Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 27—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Miss Flannigan, Pittsburgh; Ann Fox, Ann Waldron, Miss Veragnes, Mrs. Albert Zevk and 4 children, Mr. Park, lady and 4 children, Canada; C. A. Henslen, Jas. Brown, Geo. Scott, Philadelphia; Lorenzo Cebollas and 2 sons, J. B. Brown, W. Shiels, M. Duffy, Boston; E. Juignet, J. R. Filtch, England; H. Waller, George E. Reay, New-York; Rev. W. Moylain, Rev. L. Schneider, Rev. T. Fleck, Signor Brignoli, H. E. Fox, Miss C. Morris, Baltimore; John Guy, Mrs. D. M. Karney, H. P. Northrop, Mr. Keough, Mr. Perry, M. Vergnes, H. P. Martin, F. Brugier, New-Orleans; James Pitcher, W. E. Sharpley, Wm. L. Savage, G. T. Payne, Jules Refrend, James Labatat, Mr. Stricosh, Mrs. M. Hughes and 2 children, Chicago, Ill., with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North Star, from Aspinwall—Gov. John Bigler, Mrs. S. D. Jones, daughter and child, W. B. Farwell, Richard Covington, Maj. T. M. Winston and servant, Mrs. Elizabeth Humphries, J. W. Raymond, Col. H. M. Black, G. R. Driggs, Parson Whitcomb, wife and 3 children, Capt. Chas. H. Allen, Jr., Capt. S. R. Carmen, Wm. Hickock, Col. J. S. Watkins, Capt. J. S. Soule, Alfred Caldwell, Jr., J. N. Dawley, Rev. W. R. Scott, wife and child, Capt. E. Ross, Benj. F. Pew, wife and daughter, Capt. F. A. Nelson, Mary Dennis, Miss Caroline Sahedra, G. Beanfort, Geo. Trainie, W. Thompson, J. B. Statt, J. W. Williams, J. H. Hermans, J. B. Gray, Julius Goldsmith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 23 | Sun sets..... 6 40 | Moon rises.. 2 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 02 | Gov. Island.. 5 51 | Hell Gate... 7 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Erin, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamers G. H. Stout, Nichols, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Baltimore, Lewis, Alexandria, James Hand; Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Ocean Signal, (Br.,) Townsend, Liverpool, A. Bell's Son.

Barks Suliote, Panno, Pictou, H. D. Brookman & Co.; James E. Ward, Nichols, Nuevitas, J. E. Ward & Co.; M. B. Almon, (Br.,) Brown, Sydney, C. B., C. B. Swain; Dovere, (Ital.,) Cerchero, Cork, Baetjer & De Vertu; Reinhard, (Brem.,) Warnken, Bremen, C. F. Textor; Nearchus, (Br.,) Fowler, Bristol, Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Brigs B. Young, Gibson, Portsmouth, Holyoke & Murray; Giacomo, (Br.,) Solari, Cadiz, Giro & Francia; Edward, (Br.,) Webster, Boston, Brett, Son & Co.; L. Berry, Steele, Halifax, Tucker & Lightbourne; Belle Maria, (Br.,) Prail, Gibraltar, T. L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Pollux, (Br.,) Leehusen, Rio Janeiro, Napier & Welsford; Davide & Caroline, (Ital.,) Martens, Bristol, Holmboe & Balchen; Julia, (Br.,) Shackford, Para, Burdett & Everett; Time, (Br.,) Smith, Naguabo, C. H. Pierson; Curlew, (Br.,) Neill, Harbor Grace, M. E. Greene & Curry.

Schooners James Martin, Harding, Philadelphia, L. Kenny; R. S. Colson, Roberts, Boston, Holyoke & Murray; Pavilion, Parker, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Eliza Jane, Thomas, Chincoteague, New-Haven; Mary A. Ivins, Walton, Sandy Hill, New-Haven; Jane Lichtenstein, Forsnay, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Caroline D., Merrill, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; S. Price, Godfrey, Philadelphia; Tigris, (Br.,) Porter, Curacoa, D. R. De Wolff; Abbie Bradford, Fuller, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; J. C. Brooks, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; White Sea, Lunt, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; John Langley, Langley, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Enchantress, Hackins, Salisbury, Mass., Jed Frye & Co.; Three Sisters, Gray, St. Martins Md., A. C. Havens; Prize, Mayo, Calais, John Boynton's Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Saxon, Lavender, Washington, D. C., 55 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Cassandra, Holloway, Fortress Monroe 26 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, Neff, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Tillie, Bourne, Fortress Monroe 34 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Ben Deford, Hallett, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Herman Livingston, Baker, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Victor, Spencer, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall Aug. 18, with passengers, mails and specie to D. B. Allen. Aug. 20, 2:30 P. M., boarded steamship Costa Rica, hence for Aspinwall. 25th, lat. 32 20, lon. 73 36, spoke bark Anna Kimball, bound N.

U. S. steam transport Geo. Leary, Denning, Fortress Monroe 22 hours, with 360 sick and wounded soldiers to the Medical Director.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Pelican, Waldron, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Johann Lange, (Brem.,) Larnke, Bremen 37 ds., in ballast, and 436 passengers to Hermann Koop.

Bark Albertina, Olmstead, Vera Cruz Aug. 10, with hides, specie, etc., to Hargous & Co.

Brig Rescue, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Sanders, London 65 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Brig H. B. Emery, (of Boston,) Lord, Cow Bay, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Jabez L. White, Davis, Poughkeepsie, for Greenwich.

Schr. Chronometer, Gilchrist, Nanticoke River, for Thomaston.

Schr. Olive Branch, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Black Diamond, Young, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. T. L. Miller, White, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. T. Benedict, King, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, Greenport.

Schr. M. A. Hyer, Stewart, Albany, for New-Haven.

Schr. Pavilion, Parker, Newburgh, for Boston.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Brewer, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. Fair Wind, Woodhull, Norwich, for Albany.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Preston, Providence.

Schr. James W. McKee, Rogers, St. Mary River, wood.

Schr. Bay State, Verrall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Meditator, Davis, Fall River.

Schr. Milton Badger, Denton, Baltimore 6 ds.

Schr. Vandalia, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Enterprise, Pitcher, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Eudora, Lord, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., and light.

Sailed.

Aug. 26—Steamers Arago, Thames, Fairbanks.

Ships E. W. Stetson, Emily Farnum, City of Mobile, Gratitude.

Barks Magdalene, Maria, Ismael & Susane, Conqueror, Banshee, Edward Hill.

Brigs Isabella Hunter, San Jose, Emily.

Schooners Julius Webb, Free Wind, Moses Van Name, P. Armstrong, M. A. Predmore, D. S. Miller, Moses B. Bramhall, D. Della Torre, Enoch Pratt, S. Y. Baker, J. W. Rumsey, W. H. Rutan, Moses G. Leonard, Edward Burns, Francis Richard Burden, A. Townsend, G. W. Willey, Hattie Baker, Three Brothers, Palma, M. Manson, Almoth, James H. Seguine.

27th—Steamships Hansa, City of Baltimore, Britannia, Erin, and ship Arkwright.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 27—Arr. steamtug S. F. May, New-York; bark Antioch, Cronstadt; brig Helen, Turks Island; schr. Yarmouth, New-York.

Below—Bark Schamyl, Crosby, from Cadiz.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27—Arr. brig Belle, of Port Royal, Yates, Tampa Bay. At Quarantine—Brig Sella, Day, from Matanzas.

PORTLAND, Aug. 27—Arr. brig Fannie, Hubbard, New-York; schr. Challenge, do.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Aug. 5, Am. bark Florence Peters, Hoopers, Perth Amboy; 7th, steamship Golden Rule, Babcock, New-York; 11th, bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; 13th, steamship North Star, Jones, New-York; 16th, bark American Eagle, Harford, New-York. Cld. Aug. 6, Am. brig Sea Lark, Bates, Cienfuegos, Cuba; 8th, steamship Golden Rule, Babcock, New-York; 13th, bark Florence Peters, Hooper, Santa Cruz del Sur, Cuba; 18th, steamship North Star, Jones, New-York.

At Vera Cruz, Aug. 1, ship Onward, Chase, dischg.; barks Zingarella, Stevens, for Minititlan next day; Ariel, Jackson, dischg.; Stampede, do.; Chief, do.; brig Mount Vernon, for Minititlan; schr. Flash, Ryan, do.

DISEASES OF THE

LUNGS, THROAT, AND NASAL CAVITIES treated with eminent success after THE TOPICAL ATOMIC METHOD discovered by DR. STUDLEY, while treating his own well-known case of threatened consumption, and consisting, in conjunction with constitutional remedies, and the inhalation of medicated vapors, in the application of medicines directly to the affected parts in the form of NEBULÆ of DRY-FLOATING SOLUBLE and ABSORBABLE ATOMS, by INHALATION and INSUFFLATION. Testimonials of the highest character bear witness to the merits of this combined and comprehensive system of treatment. Consulting-rooms No. 86 Clinton-place 8th-st., New-York.

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FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
A POSITIVE
A POSITIVE
AND
SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR

Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys,
Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brickdust Deposit,
and
All Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
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For Weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin,

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,
PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, are soon followed by Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," "INSANITY and CONSUMPTION?" Many are aware of the cause of their suffering. The records of the insane Asylums, and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of
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For those suffering
FROM BROKEN DOWN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS,
From whatever cause, either in
MALE OR FEMALE,
will give you
A GOOD APPETITE;
It
Will give you
STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES;
Will give you
BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,
And will enable you to
SLEEP WELL.
A trial will convince the most
SKEPTICAL.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
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